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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 200 BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

# LABOUR GOVT. RESIGNS BUT "MAC" STICKS TO OFFICE.

—:o:—

## National Coalition Cabinet In Making.

## FORMIDABLE OPPOSITION LED BY LANSBURY, HENDERSON AND GRAHAM

## Baldwin Consents To Work Under "Mac"

### TWO EX-VICEROYS IN THE PICTURE

### LORD IRWIN FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND LORD READING TO REPLACE BENN ?

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Mr MacDonald Has Resigned

*Mr. MacDonald informed the Cabinet at its final meeting that National Government would be formed with himself as the Premier.—Reuter*

### Cabinet To Face Formidable Opposition.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Mr. MacDonald, who resigned at noon, will head the new National Government which, according to all indications, is practically complete.

Mr. Baldwin has offered to serve under Mr. MacDonald, who again sees the King in the afternoon.

Two Opposition leaders are expected to return to the Buckingham Palace during the day.

**NEW GOVERNMENT TO HAVE SOLID MAJORITY**

The Coalition Government of the Conservatives and the Liberals would have commanded 320 votes in the House of Commons against Labour's 286 but the National Government will command a far larger proportion. It will need it, for it will have to face the prolonged and stern opposition of the Left-Wing Labour. Unless the draft list of the Cabinet members has already been approved by the leaders at the Buckingham Palace, the Cabinet-making will probably take sometime. It may be taken from the Liberal participation that there is no question of 10 per cent tariff.

**GENERAL ELECTION IMMINENT**

General election is probable within six months. The policy of economy, though generally welcomed will rouse opposition on all sides.

**END OF LABOUR PARTY? GOVERNMENT TO FACE FORMIDABLE OPPOSITION**

To-day's events mean the disruption of the Labour Party. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden will forfeit the already waving confidence of many of their supporters and the final result of the crisis will be to weaken Labour movement in Britain for sometime.

The seriousness of the split is shown by the fact that 10 members of the Cabinet are reported to decline to participate in the National Government and the National Government will have to face Opposition led not by the irresponsible back-benchers but by such leaders as Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Alexander and Mr. George Lansbury, who carry with them a large number of Labourities in the Commons.

Parliament may meet immediately the Government has prepared draft legislation. A week's notice of it must be gazetted and telegrams sent to all Parliamentarians.—Reuter.

### EX-VICEROY LIKELY TO BE FOREIGN SECRETARY

LONDON, Aug. 24.

An official of the Buckingham Palace says that the formation of the National Government is being considered. It is quite possible that Mr. MacDonald himself will head the National Government, but the latter means the exclusion of Mr. Henderson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Clynes and others who are opposed to "cuts" in Social Services.

Mr. Henderson's resignation will be particularly awkward in view of the imminence of the session of the Assembly of the League of Nations and his election as the Chairman of the Disarmament Conference, but it is not unlikely that Mr. MacDonald will replace him.

Lord Irwin is mentioned as Foreign Secretary.+Reuter.

### NO CHANGE IN INDIAN POLICY AS USUAL

### Reading To Replace Benn ?

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Opinion is expressed that a change in the Government will not entail any change in Indian policy, as conferences of three parties have already been held in that connection.

It is not yet known whether Mr. Benn will remain in India Office or join the other members of the Cabinet who have decided to go in to wilderness.

In the latter event Conservatives will be able to put forward Lord Peel or Earl Winterton for the office, but there is also the possibility that two India Secretaryships may be divided between the Liberals and Conservatives; for example, Lord Reading might be appointed to the India Office with a Conservative UnderSecretary in the Commons.—Reuter.

### Earlier News

#### THREE-PARTY CONFERENCE

LONDON, August 23.

At midnight the three-party conference at Downing Street is proceeding. Baldwin and Neville Chamberlain joined the Premier and Sir Herbert Samuel.

**ATTEMPTS TO FORM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.**

The arrival of the opposition leaders so late after the Cabinet meeting is interpreted as meaning that the Premier has failed to win over the minority of the opponents in the Cabinet, and attempts are being made to form a National Government in which all the Parties will be represented. Efforts are likely to be continued to-morrow when the resignation of the Labour Government is expected. There has been a strong opposition in the Cabinet to the economy proposals which Premier and some of his leading colleagues, including Mr. Snowden, deem necessary to meet the financial situation. Much of Cabinet's time to-night was doubtless devoted to fruitless effort to secure Cabinet Unity.

**"LABOUR CONTEMPLATE RESIGNATION."**

Reuter understands that conversations among the Party leaders at Downing Street, last night, after the Cabinet meeting related to the formation of a National Government. The Labour Government has not resigned but resignation is contemplated, and it is believed that arrangements are the constitution of an Administration in which all the Parties will be represented.

**CROWDS GATHER ROUND PALACE.**

The report that a National Government was being attempted was the climax of the evening of thrills for thousands of spectators who had gathered round Buckingham Palace, and Downing Street. When Mr. MacDonald emerged at 10-15 p.m. from Downing Street, and was proceeding to the Palace he was pale and very depressed, and it was assumed that he was conveying his resignation to the King. This opinion was strengthened, when he returned so soon.

**PARTY CO-OPERATION INTENDED.**

under discussion with a view to The idea was dispelled when

(Continued on page 7).

### *THE LABOUR CABINET.*

The Labour Cabinet with Mr. Macdonald at its head which came in office on June 5, 1929 consisted of the following members:—

Prime Minister: Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.
Chancellor of Exchequer: Mr. Phillip Snowden.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Mr. Arthur Henderson.
Lord Privy Seal: Mr. J. H. Thomas.
Secretary of State for Dominions and Colonnies: Lord Passfield (Sidney Webb).
Presiden of Council: Lord Parmoor.
Lord Chancellor: Sir John Sankey.
Secretary of State for Home Affairs: Mr. J. R. Clynes.
Secretary of State for India Captain Wedgwood Benn.
Secretary of State for Air: Lord Thomson (nod deseased).
Secretary of State for War: Mr. Tom Shaw.
Minister of Health: Mr. Arthur Greenwood.
Minister of Labour: Miss Margaret Bondfield.
Minister of Agriculture: Mr. Noel Buxton.
President of the Board of Education: Sir Charles Trevelyan (resigned.)
President of the Board of Trade: Mr. William Graham.
First Lord of the Admiralty: Mr. A. V. Alexander.
Secretary for Scotland: Mr. W. Adamson.
Commissioner of Works: Mr. George Lansbury.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: Sir Oswald Mosley. (resigned.)
Attorney-General: W. Jowitt. (Sir Williams)
Solicitor-General: Mr. J. B. Melville.
Minister of Pensions: Mr. F. O. Roberts.
Minister of Transport: Mr. Herbert Morrison.
Pallamentary Under-Secretary for Scotland: Mr. Tom Johnston.
Postmaster-General: Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith.
Paymaster-Gendral: Lord Arnold.

## DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST M. N. ROY'S ARREST IN GERMANY

### Demand Immediate Release

### STRONG AGITATION

EMINENT GERMAN LAWYER ON WAY TO INDIA FOR DEFENCE

(From a Correspondent).

LUCKNOW, Aug. 24.

**The Internationale Hilfsevereinigung, Berlin, has sent the following telegram to the M. N. Roy Defence Committee:**

**"Convey Fraternal greetings to Comrade Roy. Strong agitation for unconditional release started. Number of protest demonstrations taken out. Prominent perrons ready to refer to British Government. Herr Rosenfelde, eminent lawyer and member of the German Parliament accepts to come to India for Roy's defence. Arrival expected end of next month."**

**The Joint Secretary, Defence Committee has issued an appeal to the Indian working-class organizations for agitation demanding Mr. Roy's unconditional release and the formation of Defence Committees all over the Country. Funds for defence requested.**

### M. G. DESAI RETURNS TO MEERUT

—:o:—

### S. V. Ghate Lying Ill In Bombay

Mr. S. V. Ghate, one of the accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, who is on bail and who came to Bombay on the 17th inst. as the court was closed for a week is still in Bombay and is not in a position to return to Meerut for some time, owing to a severe attack of influenza.

He is under the treatment of Dr. U. Narayan Rao, with whom he is staying at present.

Mr. M. G. Desai, another accused in the Meerut case, who came to Bombay with Mr. Ghate, left for Meerut on Saturday by the Frontier Mail. A large number of his friends, members of the Militant Workers League and Young Comrades League were at the Bombay Central to see him

## ENGINE DROPS DOWN A CULVERT

### Driver Killed: Firemen And Passengers Injured.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 24.

Heavy floods are reported in Vishwamitra. The Ajwan overflowing since the morning. Water is touching the bridge and threatens to overflow. People are warned and those residing in low lying parts are fast removing.

The Timba ine is closed as the culvert gave away with the result that an engine went down. The driver was killed while firemen and some passengers were seriously injured.

Dakor line is closed. The Dakore trains will run upto Anand.

### GOODS TRAIN RUNS INTO B B & C I RY. BREACH

#### Five Persons Missing

The District Traffic Superintendent, Ratlam, B. B. and C. I. Railway, wires under date Aug. 24:—

Due to heavy rain on the 23rd inst., the 20 feet bridge and about 100 feet of embankment at mile 41|13 between Godhra and Tuwa were washed away at 23 hours. The Down special goods engine and six wagons van into the breach. Through communication is expected to be restored inside a week. Meanwhile traffic is being diverted via Baroda. The driver, one fireman, one gang mate and two gangmen are missing.—A.P.

## SCARCITY OF RAIN IN THAR

### Distress Among Agriculturists

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Aug. 24.

Owing to the scarcity of rain in Thar, acute distress prevails there, especially among Bhils, who have no other means of livelihood except agriculture. It has therefore been decided by the Desh Sewa Mandal to send Swami Krishnanand and other workers for the distribution of corn among the distressed people.

The local Swadeshi Sabha has organised a Khadi Exhibition in Holmstead Hall. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. Tahiliram, President of the Municipality.—A. P.

### KARACHI EDITOR ARRESTED

KARACHI, Aug. 24.

Mr. Vishnu Sharma, editor of the "Hindu Jati," a local vernacular daily, has been arrested in connection with the publication of alleged seditious articles, and the "Hindu Jati" office searched.—A. P.

### Child Marriage Restraint Act

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

No less than six members of the Assembly have drawn in the ballot held to-day, the Bill to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act for introduction in the House on 18th September.—A.P.

## U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE ON THE ALERT

### Dictatorial Power To President

### TO MEET EMERGENCY

BENARES, Aug. 24.

**The Executive Council of the United Provinces Prvoincial Congress Committee has passed a resolution authorising its President to act in the name and on behalf of the Council, in the event of an emergency arising so as to leave no time for calling a meeting of the Council.—A.P.**

### MEER SHUKRULLA'S APPEAL

#### Let Off On Bail

JALGAON, Aug. 23.

An appeal has been preferred by Mr. Meer Shukrulla to the District and Sessions Court at Jalgaon from the judgment of the First Class Sub-divisional Magistrate, East Khandesh, convicting and sentencing him to three months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of inciting disaffection amongst the Police.

The appeal has been admitted and Mr. Meer Shukrulla has been released on bail on condition that he does not make any political speeches during the pendency of the appeal.—A. P.

### FROM TOKIO TO LONDON.

#### Miss Amy On Her Return Flight.

LONDON, August 24.

Tokio.—Miss Amy Johnson started on her return flight to London at 4-54 a.m. to-day.—Reuter.

## THREAT OF NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

### If Enhanced Assessment Is Enforced.

KERALA MUSLIM CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

TELLICHERRY, Aug. 24.

The Kerala Moslem Conference under the Presidency of Mr. Jamal Mahomed, passed several resolutions. Mr. Abdur Rahiman, Editor of the "Al Ameen," Calicut moved a resolution declaring that the attainment of Swaraj by India with adequate protection to minorities was the goal of India, and appealing to Moslems of the country to work for the attainment of that aim in hearty co-operation with other sister communities of the country. Speaking on the resolution, he asked Moslem youths to come out and join in the next struggle for Swaraj if there was need for any struggle.

The resolution was supported by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiar and unanimously carried.

Speaking on a resolution urging the Government not to enforce enhanced rate of assessment and warning them that if they did so, a serious situation fraught with grave dangers would be created, Mr. Mahomed Schamnad, M.L.C. said that a no-tax campaign should be started if the Government failed to hear them.

The Conference agreed with Maulana Zafar Ali Khan's formula on the electorates question.

Among other resolutions were those condemning the Jinnah Hall incident, urging Moslems to use Swadeshi articles and help Indian Industry, opining that the future Government should be of the federal type with residuary powers vested in the Provinces and urging the Government to repeal the Moplah Outrageous Act and release Moplah prisoners.—A. P.

## Mahatma Reaches Simla To-day

—:o:—

### "FRONTIER GANDHI," CONGRESS EX-PRESIDENT AND SIRDAR ON THE OLYMPIAN HEIGHTS

### BRIEF PARLEYS EXPECTED

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan arrives here to-morrow.—A. P.

### MAHATMAJI'S CHARGE-SHEET.

#### Molestation Of Picketers

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

"In the charge-sheet submitted by Mahatma Gandhi to the Viceroy and published in the local press, a mistake has crept in owing to, perhaps, a wrong transmission of the message. "Molestation and prosecution of peaceful picketers of liquor shops" in the first paragraph of the charge-sheet refers to Bihar and not to Bombay. The original and the correct copy of the charge-sheet is published in the last issue of "Young India."

### On A Short Visit.

AHMEDABAD, August 23.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Congress President, and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, who had prolonged consultation with Gandhiji left for Simla to-night.

Before leaving Ahmedabad, Gandhiji met the inmates of the Satyagraha Ashram in the Ashram.

It is believed that the present visit of Gandhiji to Simla will be very short one.—A.P.

### Mahatmaji's Party.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, August 23.

Mahatmaji, Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, and Sardar Vallabhbhai left for Baroda 'en route' to Simla, by the Gujarat Mail. Sjt. Mahadeo Desai, Smti. Khurshedbahen, Smti. Manibahen Patel and Sjt. Devdas Gandhi accompanied Gandhiji. Large crowds assembled on the station and gave Gandhiji and party a hearty send-off. The station platform rang with shouts of "Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai ki Jai" as the train steamed off. Prominent among those present on the platform were Sir Chinubhai, Sheth Ambalal and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram.

NEW FLAG FOR OLD.

A requisition signed by several Municipal Councillors to fly few National Flags in place of the old ones on the Municipal buildings from the 30th inst. has been sent to the Municipal President. The matter is coming up for discussion on the 25th inst.

### PANDIT JAWAHARLAL STARTS FOR SIMLA.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left by the Punjab Mail to-day for Simla in response to a wire from Mahatma Gandhi.

Probably Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has also left for Simla from Benares.—A. P.

"There was a door to which I found no key:
There was a veil past which I could not see:
Some little talk awhile of Me and Thee
There seem'd and then no more of Thee and Me"—
*—OMAR KHAYYAM.*

### VICEROYS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council to-day.—A.P.

### STOP PRESS

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For First Sixteen Words

**One Anna**

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

### Situations Vacant

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS on liberal commission for the sale of excellent Swadeshi Suitings, Shirtings, etc. For terms, apply to WEST COAST WEAVING ESTT., Chovva N. Malabar.
A R 5708

WANTED—Smart fast correct TYPIST indoor, outdoor experienced hardworking clerk, Pay Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. Write to JANI 77, Gorbunder Road, Malad.
A R 5717

WANTED — ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS for Daily and Weekly Publications on Salary and Commission basis. Apply Box No. 1133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5720

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to 300 including T. A. to Organise Agencies for sale of tea loose or packed of RATUAJHORA TEA CO., LTD. Apply with one anna stamp to:—JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
A 1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for hand-woven piece-goods from all parts of India. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. plus T. A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply with anna stamp to M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, 208, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
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M R 5713

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### Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

## Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, Summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY morning, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.)

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 24th August, 1931.
3496

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. E. W. MARSH, formerly Manager and Engineer of Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road is no longer in our employ.

Pathe India Theatres, Ltd.
A. A. WALTER.
Director & Secretary.
3491

**HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT JAMMU & KASHMIR CONTROLLER CIVIL SUPPLIES.**

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Stationery Tender" addressed to the Controller, Civil Supplies, Srinagar, will be received by 30th September, 1931, for the supply of various Stationery articles for the period from middle of October 1931 to the middle of October, 1932. The tender should bear the mark A B C D or E as classified below:

A. Paper and Envelopes
B. Miscellaneous articles.
C. Blank Book. File Boards, etc.
D. Cloth.
S. Type and Duplicator accessories.

Tender for A, B, C, D and E giving details of total requirments and conditions of contract can be obtained on payment of As. 8 per individual form from the undersigned. Tenderers may quote for one or more groups.

PURSOTAM RAM,
For Controller, Civil Supplies.
3462

## Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HAJI CASSUM ABBA, late of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

(1) HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI JANMAHOMED KARACHIWALLA, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) AHMED HAJI KADERDINA, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Jackeria Musjid Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the said Will of the said deceased. Petitioners

All persons claiming to have an interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Third day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 3rd day of August, 1931.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3433

## Legal Notices

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOSWAMI SHREE DWARKESHLALJI SHREE VALLABHRAIJI MAHARAJ has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having or claiming any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Building, 2nd Floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Redeemed) land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or chawls standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Seven hundred and thirty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other land in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 323, New No. A/2127, Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2/7292 and Cadastral Survey No. 309 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2480, 2482 and 2483 and formerly Street Nos. 1 and 3-3 and now Street Nos. 44 to 50 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Ratansi Goculdas and partly by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Purshottamlal Maharaj and partly by a passage, on or towards the West and North by the property of Raja Pratapgirji and on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1931.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3490

## Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO GRANT LICENSE ON SITES SITUATED AT DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE CITY FOR PETROL PUMPS AND TANKS FOR A PERIOD OF 3 OR 5 OR 7 YEARS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY) TUESDAY the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, at 4 P.M. (B.T.) the Right to grant license on the following sites:—

"A" WARD:—(1) Cruickshank Road, near its junction with Waudby Road, (2) Queen's Road near Churchgate Station.

"D" WARD:—(3) Tardeo Road, near its junction with Warden Road, (4) Grant Road, (5) Lamington Road at its junction with Bellasis Road.

"E" WARD:—(6) Jacob Circle near Arthur Road, (7) Victoria Road, near the foot of Victoria Road Overbridge.

"F" WARD:—(8) Parel Chawl Road, Lalbaug.

"G" WARD:—(9) Agra Road junction Dharavi Road, (10) Mahim Causeway Junction Mori Road and Lady Jamsetji Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and the plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Kent Hatch," Cadell Road, Mahim, very valuable black wood furniture, such as, dining table, chairs, sideboard, meat-safe, drawing room suites, cabinet Gramophone with Records, show case, writing tables, black wood almyrahs, iron bedsteads, dressing tables, teapoys, round tables, Japanese brass Jardiniers, Sewing machine valueable oil paintings by Naish and Landsor, Persian and Chinese and locle&ssone enamel vases, brass ornaments, rich, China-ware, rich silk, carpets, China glassware, 1 "Mors", saloon motor car in running order, etc., etc.

The property of G.C. Rowe, Esq., Acquisition Officer, B.D.D.

Catalogues will be published and Property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

## Auction Sales.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24937

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY IN FRONT OF MASTAN TANK ROAD CROSS LANE KNOWN AS SURTI MOHOLLA

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Nancobhai & Co Attorneys for Sha. Talsali Manrupji & Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Yemnabhi widow of Jacob Haji Essa and another the Mortgagors under Indenture of Mortgage dated 31st October 1928 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on Tuesday the 25th August 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent with the dwelling house facing Bellasis Road in front of Mastan Tank Road Cross Lane known as Surti Moholla Bombay containing 416 Square yards and registered under Collector's Old No. No. 560-561, New No. 7792-7793 Old Survey No. 2577-2578 New Survey No. 4018 and Cadastral Survey No. 1422 Byculla Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 617 and 699 and Street Nos. 7 and 128-130 revised Street Nos. 133-135-137-139-141 (Bellasis Road) 15-16A-18 (Mastan Tank Road Cross Lane)

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Nancobhoy & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.


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Just send us five questions of any nature. Accurate answers to those questions will be sent to you by V. P. for Rs. 1-4 only. A trial will convince you of our Ruhani powers.

Mr. F. J. PRESSWELL from Asansol writes:—

I am in receipt of your answers and am satisfied.

Manager, RUHANI TALISMAT OFFICE, Post Box No. 56, LAHORE.

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(Balaji Road, Surat)
*RADICALLY CURES*
**HYDROCELE**
Without Operation
In 15 minutes at one sitting
Will be seen in Bombay
On dates
25th August to 1st September
Consultation fee Rs. 5/-
Time: 9 to 12 & 4 to 6 p.m.
*Address:—*
**Hararwala Building,**
Golpitha, BOMBAY. 4

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By its use even a decayed old-man becomes vigorous like a youth and all sex diseases completely cured Price Rs. 2/4, R. KAVYATIRTHA KAVIRAJ, Parbatipur, E. B. Rly.

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| x Iyo ,, | 5962 | 6 Aug. | 13 Sept. |
| Kashima Maru | 10000 | ... | @22 Sept. |
| xNagato,, | 5901 | 15 Sept. | 30 ,, |
| Hakone ,, | 10500 | ... | @ 5 Oct. |

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|---|---|---|---|
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|---|---|---|---|
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READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

| | Bombay, Aug. 24. |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 132 |
| Bengal Fine | 125 |
| Bengal F.G. | 120 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 125 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 120 |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 144 |
| Nagpur Sawner Fine | 146 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 140 |
| Arvi Fine | 140 |
| Amraoti Fine | 137 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 137 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 134 |
| Khandesh Fine | 134 |
| Muthia Fine | 129 |
| Muthia F.G. | 124 |
| Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S. | 142 |
| Jalna-Sailu F.G.G.S. | 137 |
| Parbhani F.G.G.S. | 139 |
| Burwah Sanayad Fine | 139 |
| Indore-Ujjain Fine | 139 |
| Broach Fine | 151 |
| Broach F.G. | 145 |
| Compta Good | 171/76 |
| Jinja | 23/126 |
| Busoga | 236/41 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| | Bombay, Aug. 24. | |
|---|---|---|
| F. P. Bales | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
| Receipts to date | 22-8-31— 95000 | 415000 |
| Receipts yesterday | 22-8-31— 7000 | 28000 |
| Exports to date | 22-8-31— 120000 | 194000 |
| Stock at Ports | 21-8-31— 2727000 | 1721000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns | 21-8-31— 739000 | 544000 |
| Stock at Liverpool | 21-8-31— 917000 | 780000 |
| Visible Supply | 21-8-31— 4937000 | 3158000 |
| Quantity in Sight | 21-8-31— 143000 | 454000 |
| Quantity out of sight | 21-8-31— 432000 | 385000 |

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown.
Bombay, Aug. 24.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 382/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 87/ per ton.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from 1st Sept. to 20th Aug. | | 33,90,827 |
| Same time last season ... | | 34,60,365 |
| Exports from 1st Sept. to 20th Aug: | 1930-31 | 1929-30 |
| United Kingdom | 82,737 | 87,255 |
| Continent | 5,12,357 | 8,39,940 |
| China | 4,61,412 | 4,52,778 |
| Japan | 14,04,223 | 11,29,296 |
| Coast Ports | 25,718 | 25,020 |
| U. S. A. | 2,562 | 37,299 |
| Total | 24,89,009 | 25,71,588 |
| Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 20th Aug. 1931 ..... | | 2,21,894 |
| Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 20th Aug. 1931 ..... | | 8,29,096 |
| Same period last year ... | | 3,45,233 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 20th Aug. 1931 ... | | 5,85,050 |
| Same time last year ..... | | 7,45,234 |

KARACHI STATISTICS.
(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 18th Aug. ..... | 10,31,778 |
| Total for the corresponding period last season | 9,97,472 |
| Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 13th Aug. | 10,10,674 |
| Total for the corresponding period last season | 10,67,121 |

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 14th August 1931.

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 11,25,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up | 5,62,50,000 |
| Reserve | 5,42,50,000 |
| Public Deposits | 17,77,56,000 |
| Other Deposits | 65,01,67,000 |
| Loans against securities per contra | —— |
| Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra | —— |
| Contingent Liabilities | —— |
| Sundries | 1,14,75,000 |
| Rupees | 94,98,98,000 |

The above balance sheet includes—

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits in London | £978,300 |
| Advances and Investments in London | £928,300 |
| Cash and balances at other Banks in London | £150,900 |
| Percentage 24.67 | |
| Bank Rate 7 per cent. | |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 29,67,36,000 |
| Other authorized securities under the Act | 2,76,78,000 |
| Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India | —— |
| Loans | 9,07,89,000 |
| Cash Credits | 26,76,79,000 |
| Inland bills discounted and purchased | 2,28,58,000 |
| Foreign bills discounted and purchased | 33,99,000 |
| Bullion | —— |
| Dead Stock | 2,72,65,000 |
| Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra | —— |
| Sundries | 49,83,000 |
| Balances with other Banks | 19,96,000 |
| | 74,27,78,000 |
| Cash | 20,71,20,000 |
| Rupees | 94,98,98,000 |

LIABILITIES.

| | Rs. Increase. |
|---|---|
| Public Deposits | 47,87,000 |
| Other Deposits | 5,01,000 |

ASSETS.

| | Rs. Increase. |
|---|---|
| Bank's Investments | 71,82,000 |
| Loans | 25,18,000 |
| | (Decrease. |
| Cash Credits | 1,03,75,000 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | 46,66,000 |
| | Increase. |
| Cash | 1,06,80,000 |

Percentage 24.67.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

| | Bombay, Aug. 24. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandeshi | 107 |
| Berar | 127 |
| Americans | 2,050 |
| Cotton | 2,284 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 217 |
| Linseed | 782 |
| Gingellyseeds | 274 |
| Groundseeds | 6,920 |
| Castorseeds | 883 |
| Rice | 211 |
| Myrabollams | 693 |
| Cottonseeds | 1,015 |
| Mowraseeds | 38 |
| Gram | 1,006 |
| Joowar | 2,784 |
| Barley | 33 |
| Bajree | 1,946 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 4,113 |

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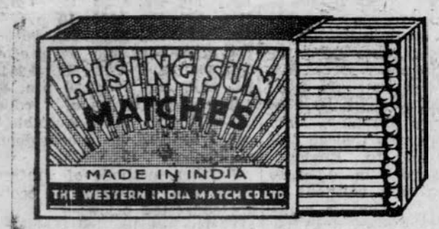


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SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT 1930.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Business completed in 1930 | Rs. | 1,13,55,069 |
| Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930 | ,, | 11,51,813 |
| Premium Income | ,, | 30,83,936 |
| Interest income earned in 1930 | ,, | 7,47,608 |
| Total Assets Exceed | ,, | 1,60,00,000 |
| Total Life Assurance in force 1930 | ,, | 6,55,70,916 |

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## CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

—:o:—

### How Science And Changed Outlook Can Help In Removal.

(BY G. M. JADHAV.)

"In a state of attention the mind may be likened to the rays of the sun which have been passed through a burning glass. You may let all the rays which can pass through your window pane fall hour after hour upon the paper lying on your desk, and no marked effects follow. But let the same amount of sunlight be passed through a lens and converged at a point the size of your pencil point, and the paper will at once burst into flame. What the diffused rays could not do in hours or in ages is now accomplished in seconds. Likewise the mind, allowed to scatter over many subjects can accomplish but little. We may sit and dream away an hour or a day over a page or a problem without securing results. But let us call in our wits from their wool gathering and 'buckle down to it' with all our might, withdrawing our thoughts from everything else but this one thing,' and concentrating our mind on it. More can now be accomplished in minutes than before in hours. Nay, things which could not be accomplished at all before now become possible."

We see clearly what concentration can do. In a free and independent India even the idea of untouchables is unthinkable. And if India is ever to be free and independent in every sense of the word then we must do all we can to do away with the idea (not only the idea but the hard and true fact) of untouchability. We can have neither freedom nor liberty nor independence as long as there are something like sixty or seventy million human beings who are regarded as untouchables. This curse must be removed as soon as possible.

APPRICATION OF SCIENCE.

In this work nothing can help us so much as Science. With the help of Science it will be possible to bring joy and happiness to millions who are to-day the prey of exploitation of the worst type. To begin with some human beings are made to do the most menial and filthy work. As though this were not in itself a hard enough punishment and to this the injury and insult of untouchability is added. There is no need to waste time in argument. As has been already suggested a careful plan of action should organised all over India. Propaganda of the right type will help to abolish untouchability and all that it implies. The implications are many and varied. To organise this campaign against untouchability and to carry it out successfully will be a grand demotration to the whole world. The different states of the world will see that Indians have by their own effort and concentration removed an evil which has fostered and polluted the life of India for centuries.

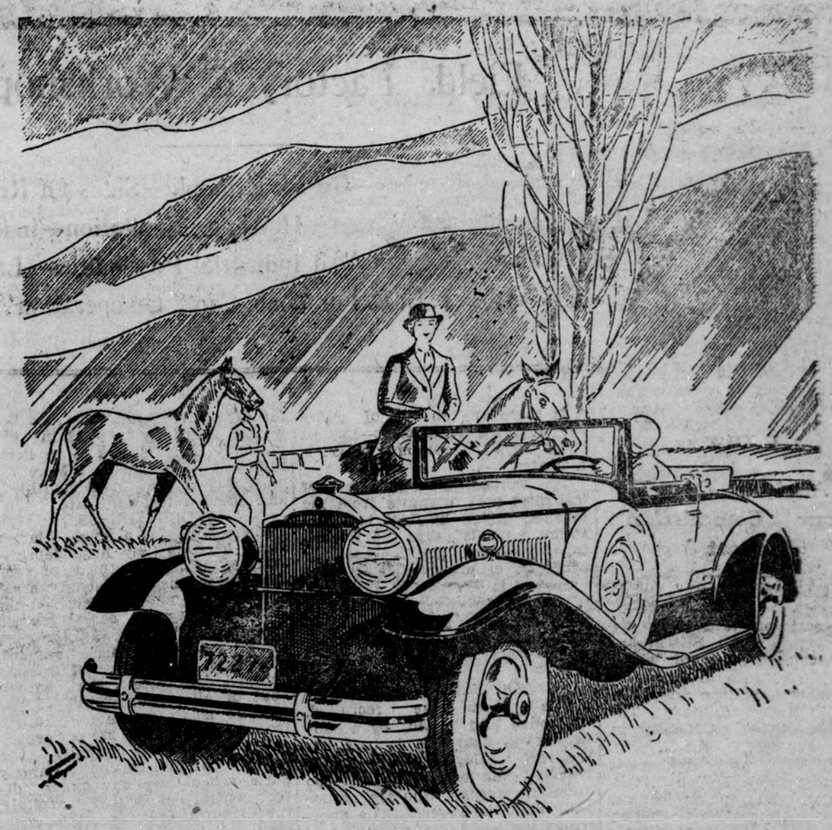
WHO WILL DO THE WORK?

Who will do the work? We certainly do not expect that by saying-"Let there be no untouchability, and there was no untouchability" that this curse will be removed. But we do know that by organising a systematic campaign we can see to it within a short time there are no untouchables in India. Indians have to do this constructive work as they have to do a number of other kinds of constructive work.

This is t war against one of the greatest evils in India. In the Principles of War one generally finds. 1. "will to victory, 2. Esprit de corps, 3. Leadership, 4. Loyalty to Commanders, 5 Faith in the cause, 6. Attack on Hostile Propaganda, 7. Maintenance of the Objective, 8. Offensive Action, 9. Surprise, 10. Concentration, 11. Economy of Force, 12. Security, 13. Bobility, 14. Co-operation. These fourteen Principals of War are well worth remembering.

VICIOUS CIRCLE.

But let Indians at least make use of every scientific fact and information in order to organise this war against untouchability. With untouchability we have illiteracy, superstition, ignorance and poverty. This is a vicious circle. If we concentrate on doing away with untouchability with the help of Science we shall see that we are on the right road.

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## PROBLEM OF PH. D. DEGREE

### Discussion In Empire University Congress.

The quinquennial Congress of Universities of the British Empire was held in the Students Union of the University of Edinburgh in mail week. Dr. E. J. Gwynn, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, presided at the general session, when an address was delivered by the Marquis of Linlithgow.

India was represented by Mr. A. C. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University; Mr. Justice Mirza, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University; Dr. Hassan Suhrawardy, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University; Dewan Bahadur Ramunni Menon, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University; Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University; and Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor, of Andhra University.

Sir Michael Sadler, Master of the University College, Oxford, was also present.

TRIBUTE TO INDIA.

Dr. Suhrawardy presided over the section at which a discussion took place in regard to the conditions of candidature for the degree of Ph.D.

He said, "This is the first occasion that a delegate from my country has been given this distinction. It is not because I personally deserve it or have done anything to deserve it. It is an act of courtesy on your part for recognising the position of Indian Universities. You have given to the Vice-Chancellor of the senior University of India a position similar to those of the Dominions and of the British Isles, and for this graceful act, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I would like to offer our deep sense of appreciation.

"India is passing through very difficult times at the present moment. The relationship between Great Britain and India at times raises questions of great delicacy and perplexity, but I am convinced that if these questions are approached in the true University spirite, with courage and wisdom and that academic freedom which we find amongst the intellectuals of all nationalities, our difficulties will be solved. (Applause.).

SERVICE BEFORE SELF

"The Universities are the makers of the potential leaders of thought and action in all countries and if you, the leaders of the Universities of this great Empire, rouse the spirit of "service before self" in the young graduates who go from your country to our country; and if we, on our part, rouse in our people the idea of realising the true facts and realities superimposed on our idealism and all the traditions of the East, much of our difficulties will be removed.

"We in India do not share with the rest of the Universities of the Empire the heritage, the traditions, and the outlook on life, which the Universities overseas share with the British and Anglo-Saxon people but we have got that common bond of spiritual friendship and intellectual co-operation which is greater than any tangible bond, and I am certain that with that spirit we will be able to weld together the two great divisions of humanity, the British and the Indian, into a commonwealth of the spirit. (Applause). If we succeed in doing that, history will register it as one of the greatest of achievements of human adjustment of Nationalities. (Applause).

BEWILDERING DIVERSITY

"Now, to turn to the subject-matter of the discussion for this morning, namely, the standard and the conditions of candidature for Ph.D., in relation to other post-graduate qualifications. When I look to the different post-graduate qualifications, I for one am amazed and bewildered at the diversity, not only of the names but of the standards in the different Universities. Take the old Universities of your country. In Oxford you have got a Bachelor's Degree given for research work to graduates who have shown promise of doing good research. I am thinking of the B.Litt. and the B.Sc. for arts and science.

"Further on, you give the D.Phil, for people who have really done some research work of outstanding merit and, further on, the D.Litt. and the D.Sc., which are meant to be given only to people of outstanding achievement in the world of literature or of science. In Cambridge, on the other hand, there is no post-graduate Bachelor's degree for research work. A Ph.D. is given straight off in both science and arts, and then they have got the Sc.D. and D.Litt., awarded for a higher standard of work.

POSITION IN INDIA.

"To turn to our Indian Universities, and to begin with my own University, the University of Calcutta, we have got the Ph.D., given for post-graduate work to M.A.'s of at least three years' standing who have done good research work of a standard equivalent to the standard required in London and Cambridge. The same class of people who work in science subjects get the D.Sc. Here we have the D.Sc. degree, which should be a higher qualification, given for work of the same standard as the Ph.D. I personally think it is an unfortunate anomaly.

"In Bombay they have not got a doctorate at all; in Madras they have got a Ph.D., in Benares and Allahabad they award straight off the D.Sc. and D.Litt., and so also in Lucknow. I hope that by our deliberation in this Congress, we will be able to give some uniformity of connotation in standard, so that we may have some uniformity of Cennotation in the minds of people of what a Ph.D. means or what a D.Litt. and a D.Sc. signify. The B.Litt. and B.Sc., to my mind, seems difficult of jurisdiction as a post-graduate degree. However, the whole matter will now be open to discussion.

GRADING ESSENTIAL

Opening the discussion on "The Standard and the Conditions of Candidature for Ph.D. in Relation to other Post-Graduate Qualifications," Professor D. Nichol Smith Professor of English, Oxford University, explained that he was invited to state the views of the older Universities on this question, and that he was not qualified to speak on the views of the Faculties of Science. He said the misgivings with which the degree of Ph.D., or D.Phil, was instituted found some justification in the experience of the last twelve years. It was understood to have served its purpose best in the Faculties of Science; most of the criticism came from other Faculties. It ought to be clearly distinguished in its requirements from the M. A. in those Universities which demanded a lengthy dissertation—the B. Litt. or M. Litt., the B. Sc. or M, Sc, the D. Litt. or D. Sc. The grading of those post-graduate degrees was satisfactorily accomplished, much of the criticism would remain valid.

LACK OF BACKGROUND.

The chief objection to the degree in the older Universities was that it encouraged men to engage in research at too early an age, when they would be better employed in gaining a general acquaintance with their subject than in making a particular study of a small section of it. Few of the young aspirants to the degree possessed the necessary "background". Even the best candidates presented work which in the course of a year or two they themselves regarded as immature. The title of "Doctor" ought to be reserved for work which showed some degree of maturity if it was to retain the meaning which had been traditional in this country. The obvious way to weaken this objection was to impose a more rigorous test before a candidate was submitted to work for the degree, and to require a higher standard of performance for the final award.

The University of Oxford revised its D.Phil. and B. Litt. statutes in 1925 and graded the two degrees by enacting that the B.Litt. course should be "a course of special study preparatory to research." The Faculty of English had found that the institution of the D.Phil., had been since 1925 a source of strength, but only because the Faculty grappled with the problem of relating the two degrees of the same kind which it was called on to administer. The most obvious result had been the organisation of a little school of advanced studies in English. It had done good work, and might be expected to develop both in numbers and in scope. To it must be attributed the marked strengthening of the B.Litt. in recent years, and a sequel to this strengthening was the definite establishment of a high standard for the D.Phil. The man who gained the B.Litt. was guaranteed as competent to research; the man who gained the D.Phil had researched so successfully as to have made contributions to his subject which deserved to be made known to other scholars.

ANGLO-SCOTTISH AGREEMENT

Professor Kemp-Smith, Edinburgh University, said that divergence of standards as between England and Scotland was undesirable. Might they not meet in a midway position, each modifying in some measure their traditional ways. Let the Scottish Universities institute the B.A., as the title for its three years' pass degree. In doing this the arts faculties would only be coming into line with all the other faculties in the Scottish Universities. Then let the M.A. be reserved for the four years' honours degree. Might not the English Universities, on their part, find it possible to do what surely was in itself desirable, namely, to make their honours degree a four years' degree also?

There was a fairly general agreement that the honours standared could not be satisfactorily attained in less than four years. The way would then be opened for the English and Scottish Universities coming to an agreed understanding as to residence requirements and the time requirements of a Ph.D. that would be super-imposed upon this four years' honours degree. Once the honours qualifications and the requirements as to period of study and residence were agreed upon, it ought not to be impossible to fix a standard that would be suitably applicable to non-laboratory as well as to laboratory subjects.

## LOVE'S LABOUR

BY
(BRIGADIER H. PIMM SMITH.)

A man said to a Salvation Army Officer one day: "I don't know how you can work among such people as these", referring to the particular class amongst whom the officer was working at the time. In reply the Salvationist said: "We work amongst them because we love them, and we find joy in our work."

It is not likely that the Officer had ever heard of the French writer, Pierre Hamp, yet the Officer and the writer are alike in their sentiment. M. Hamp says: "To 'love' the work one does is an important condition of happiness".

The work many Salvation Army Officers are doing is of such a nature that it must be done from love if it is to be done at all. Much of it is work of a perplexing taxing and, all too often, a disappointing character. Were it not for the driving force of love the worker would shrink and falter. Then, were it not for the element of love which stands as the prime ingredient of the labour expended the effect produced would be always and utterly disappointing. Material such as that upon which the Salvationist works will yield only to love.

This love is not sentimentality, but the bearing of burdens, the meeting of needs, the saving of the poorest, the lowest, the lost. The French have a saying: "Stand aside for him that carries". The Salvationist is the one who carries. Do not hinder him; do not stand in his way; but rather clear a way for him; help him as he carries his load.

The Salvation Army is carrying on its remedial work in the Bombay Presidency in 1,291 Centres. From September 12th to 19th has been set apart as Self Denial Week. Perhaps a Collector will call upon you. If so, kindly hand over a gift. Or, if you prefer to do so, send your donation to Colonel Gnana Dasen (Alfred H. Barnett). The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay. 8. He will gratefully acknowledge receipt of your gift.

Salvation Army,
Bombay, Aug. 22.

## BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF

### Poet Tagore's Appeal

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The Secretary, Congress Flood Relief Committee, Calcutta, wires:

Poet Rabindranath Tagore has wired associating himself with the appeal for funds issued by the Bengal Congress Flood Relief Committee for the mitigation of the distress created by the unprecedented flood havoc in North and East Bengal. The Bengal Congress Relief Committee is doing its level best to meet the situation, having already opened more than hundred relief centres for distribution of rice and cloth. The funds at its disposal are inadequate. The President, Bengal Congress Relief Committee fervently appeals to all District and Provincial Congress Committees and other Associations to raise funds to be sent direct to the Secretary at the Central Office 1, Wellington Square, Calcutta.

# Field Factory & Workshop.

Whitley Report—A Review—British Example—Signs Of Revolt—Terrible Labour Conditions—Wages—Housing—Sanitation—Indebtedness—Serf Labour—Ceylon And Industrial Possibilities—Labour In Punjab—T. U. C. For "Lab.-Cap." Co-operation

## WHITLEYISM IN INDIA

### An Analysis Of The Labour Commission's Report

—:o:—

The "Labour-Research" reviews the Whitley Report as under:—

At a cost of £78,750 to the Indian Treasury the British imperialists tell the world about "existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India." The Royal Commission on Labour in India was chaired by the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley and had on it several responsible Indian P. C.'s, mill-owners and union leaders, with a sprinkling of Anglo-Indian capitalists, Indian Civil Service officials and a welfare worker.

THE BRITISH PRECEDENT.

Nearly a hundred years ago in Britain when the Chartists were rallying the outer hordes of workers in the new industrial towns, and cholera threatened even the middle class. Commissions were ferverishly set up to report and recommend how the new masses could be curbed and brought into capitalist society. Marx used the material to expose the facts about capitalist civilisation and Disraeli to adorn the cap of Tory Democracy. Out of the masses of plunder made by the British industrial monopoly the bourgeosie built drains, made concessions and laid the basis of British Labour aristocracy.

THE WHITLEY PICTURE.

The Report, in its 580 pages, endeavours to act as those Commissions, but, in spite of itself, in a different world. The picture it paints, deliberately and also from its asides, is enough to explain the gathering labour revolt. Before the end of the war, says the report "a strike was a rare occurrance in India." Since that date there have been, officially recorded:

| Year. | No. of stoppages beginning during the year. | No. of workers involved (ths). | Days lost (add 00,000). |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 | 376 | 600 | 70 |
| 1922 | 272 | 435 | 40 |
| 1923 | 209 | 301 | 51 |
| 1924 | 132 | 312 | 87 |
| 1925 | 133 | 270 | 126 |
| 1926 | 127 | 187 | 110 |
| 1927 | 129 | 132 | 202 |
| 1928 | 200 | 507 | 316 |
| 1929 | 134 | 531 | 122 |
| 1930 | 145 | 196 | 23 |

The Report over and over again, advises the capitalists for their own good. The "impaired physique and defective diet" which are "common to many" groups of workers are "severe handicaps to industrial development."

HEALTHY TRADE UNIONS.

In the same way it urges "the developing of healthy trade unions". "Some form of organisation is inevitable, since the need is acute and is bound to evoke a response. If that response does not take the form of a properly organised trade union movement, it may assume a more dangerous form".

The numbers of industrial workers in India are still comparatively small. Workers employed in cotton spinning and weaving mills, in jute mills and engineering and metal workers from three groups equal size and number anout 1,000,000 all told. There remain scattered factories employing about the same number, the railways employing three-quarters of a million and the plantations which employ rather over a million.

SERF LABOUR.

The conditions of all these are considered by the Report. If the Report were not so large and, therefore, not likely to be widely read, no British imperialist could talk of "forced labour" in connection with a Socialist State. For here is portrayed from the underside the machinery of a closed imperialist exploitation field. At times it raises to serf labour definitely but by every method—low wages, delaying of payment of wages, bad housing, use of women and children, "recruiting" loss, non-enforcement of what Acts there are, absence of many commonplace regulations—in all these ways the economic prison is indicated.

The workers of India are for the most part migrants from the villages, driven by debt to the towns. "It is", says the Report, "the reduction, under economic necessity, of valuable elements of diet, and it accentuates the effect of the change from the wide fields and fresh air of the village to the cramped and often insanitary streets and lanes of the town."

THE JOBBERS AND JOBBERY.

The workers are recruited, controlled and bossed by a sub-employing caste, the jobbers, for the real employer. They collect payment and bribes for this job from the workers who are generally in their power. The Commission wish to "Statify" this caste by appointing "labour officers."

"These facts" say the Report after giving details about the income of the industrial workers, "are best left to speak for themselves, and it is unnecessary to emphasise the general povert they disclose."

WORKING CLASS EARNING.

In Bombay the average monthly earnings of men cotton mill workers is about 57s, of women workers 26s. At Sholapur the earning of men is 34s. 6d., of women 15s. and of children 9s.

In the jute mills, according to the employers' statements, the average monthly earnings range between 46s. the highest and 26s. the lowest.

In engineering and metal industries in Bombay, masons "may earn" from 75s. to 105s. a month, carpenters and blacksmiths from 90s. to 112s. and fitters and turners between 97s. and 120s. Elsewhere rates are lower. In Madras masons get 45s. carpenters 52s. and turners 60s. a month.

Dockers are reported in Bombay at an outside figure, to get 48s. a month, though the majority do not receive more than 30s.

Unskilled workers veried wages, and "while it can be stated with some confidence that this class of workers earns appreciately more than the agricultural labourer, his earnings are usually low", in fact between 15s. and 22s. 6d. a month.

On the plantations, the average monthly earnings are, for men £1, for women 16s. and for children 10s.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Of course, this "average monthly" figure is official and is optimistic. For one thing unemployment is now rampant. Anart from the present crisis, the numbers employed show a decline:

| Nos. employed | Bombay cotton mills |
|---|---|
| 1926 (max.) | 148,254 |
| 1929 (latest) | 113,368 |
| | Tata Iron & Steel. |
| 1926 (max.) | 32,521 |
| 1929 (latest) | 28,660 |
| | Railway Workshops. |
| 1926 (max.) | 152,270 |
| 1929 (latest) | 135,982 |

This is partly due to rationalisation and partly due to slow-up of industrial development. But it shows that "unemployment is certainly not unknown among Indian factory workers—Mr. Whitley always finds the right phrase.

FAMILY BUDGET.

In these circumstances, the bulk of the earnings of a typical family go in food (56 per cent.), fuel and lighting (7 per cent.), clothing (9 p.c.), house rent (12 p.c.). "The remained, if any," says Mr. Whitley, "can be devoted to the few pleasures that are open to the illiterate." "In our view ....." says the Report, "employers need not be deterred from raising wages by any fear that they will be injuring the workers thereby." This remark is typical of much of the verboseness of the whole Report. "It is", says the Report, "necessary to guard against too easy an assumption that the workers' money can be better spent by some other person" but they feel that "a reduction in the consumption of liquor would increase the welfare and efficiency of the industrial workers."

WORKERS' HELPLESSNESS.

The miserable conditions we have given above are not, however, left there. There are reductions—fines—made by the employer for discipline, for damage or for "benefits" conferred. "There are", says the Report, "strong grounds for legislative regulations ..... the worker is utterly helpless in the matter." This remark is in itself sufficient comment. Moreover most wages are paid monthly—and about a fortnight late.

INDEBTEDNESS.

There is again a much larger item. That is the huge deprivations of debts. Twothirds of the workers in the industrial areas are in debts, and the debts, in the great majority of cases exceed three months' wages and are often far in excess of this amount. The enormous rates of interest charged aggravate the burden "out of all proportion"—75 per cent. is usual; the interest ranges from 25 per cent. to 225 per cent.

In many cases, actually the railway administration (largely State-owned—any way under direct control of British capital), the employer collects this enormous toll for the usurers or allows the usurer into the factory.

"PEST TO SOCIETY."

The crowd of usurers (let loose by the free trade notions of the Empire which repealed the old laws) are a "pest to society. But a useful pest, for they tie the workers down to the factories. They serve the same porpose as the "recruiting advances," capital's shilling, when workers are persuaded to join a firm by an advance payment. All the same the Commission was worried about the position because it destroys the efficiency of the worker by removing any incentive to work. So the Report recommends the tightening of the "period of limitation"—and the payment of wages in shorter periods and regularly.

HOLDING UP OF WAGES.

The insistence on the importance of the last clause shows the importance of this practice of holding up of wages in increasing indebtedness. (The Report says it is largely due to social custom, e.g. marriages, and adds that if so much were not spent on them there would be "no check on marriage"). The Government of India opposed a bill put forward in 1926 for enforcing weekly payments.

HOURS OF WORK.

The hours worked are at least 60 per week. The workers are forced off the fields, from agriculture, by the pressure of the land system. They are driven into houses which are completely inadequate. 70 per cent. of the houses in Bombay city are one-roomed and 97 p.c. of the working class were accomodated in one-roomed tenements with as many as 6 to 9 persons in one room. In Karachi almost one-third of the whole population is crowded at the rate of six to nine persons in a room—and so on. "In Madras city 25,000 one-roomed dwellings shelter 1,50,000 persons or one-fourth of the population."

SANITATION AND HOUSING.

Infantile mortality in Bombay is 268 per 1000 births. The water supply is generally inadequate and poisoned: there is an almost complete absence of latrines:

"In the busiest centres the houses are built closed together, eave touching eave, and frequently back to back in order to make of all the available space. Indeed, space is so valuable that in place of streets and roads narrow winding lanes provide the only approach to the houses. Neglect of sanitation is often evidenced by heaps of rotting garbage and pools of sewage, while the absence of latrines enhances the general pollution of air and soil. Houses, many without plinths, windows and adequate ventilation, usually consist of a single small room, the only opening being a doorway often too low to enter without stooping. In order to secure some privacy old carosine tins and gunny bags are used to form screens which further restrict the entrance of light and air."

Conditions in factories, where there is also an absence of safety devices are equally bad. "We must also remark on the great lack of latrine accommodation in every industrial area we have seen."

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.

The number of accidents in factories per 100,000 employed rose from 512 in 1922 to 1025 in 1927 and 1301 in 1929. General conditions in factories are appalling. Infants also are massacred. Taken to the factories by their mothers who are compelled to work:

"can be found lying on sacking, in bobbin boxes and other unsuitable places, exposed to the noise and danger of moving machinery and a dust laden atmosphere, and no year passes without a certain number of serious and minor accidents and sometimes even of deaths, occurring among such children."

THE APEX.

In many such instances does the Report condemn what imperialism has done for the workers. For to try, as was done by certain newspapers on the appearance of the Report, to remove the blame and say this was India's business, is futile. The owners of the £100,00,00,000 invested in India, the "steel frame work" of Indian Civil Service are the apex in the control of which the usurer and jobbers are merely agents.

## PUNJAB TRADE UNION CONGRESS

### To Promote Co-operation Between Capital And Labour

The General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Trades Union Congress, Lahore, in the course of his annual report for 1930-31 says:—

The Punjab Provincial Trades Union Congress, Lahore, is the only central and federated body of the 'active' and 'functioning' Trade Unions and Labour Organizations of the Punjab, in the true sense of the word. It was organised in 1928 and was registered on the 10th October 1928 under the Indian Trade Unions Act.

ITS SOLE OBJECT.

The sole object of the Congress is to promote healthy trade unionism in the Panjab which has been much neglected hitherto. This object has been fully endorsed by the Royal Commission of Labour in India in their Report published recently. The Congress has always believed in and acted upon the policy of promoting the industrial prosperity of the Province in matters economic, social and political with the full co-operation of the capital and the labour i.e. the employers and the employees.

THE AFFILIATED UNIONS.

The total number of the Trade Unions and the Labour Organizations affiliated with the Congress at the end of the year under report was 13 as compared with 10 of the previous year. Six of these unions have been duly registered under the Trade Unions Act and the registration of the rest is under consideration.

1. The Scavengers Union Lahore; 2 The Lahore Ratepayers Association, Lahore; 3 The Upper India Homoeopathic Association, Lahore; 4 The Municipal Employees Union, Lahore; 5 The Carpenters Union, Lahore; 6 The Municipal Union, Sargodha; 7 The Mechanics Union, Lahore; 8 The Tailors Union, Lahore; 9 The Massons Union, Lahore; 10 The Katibs Union, Lahore; 11 The Punjab Process Severs Union, Lahore; 12 The Tonga Workers Union, Amritsar and 13 The Punjab Labour Bureau.

Some of the unions have more than 800 members.

GOVT. RECOGNITION.

The Congress is duly recognised by the Punjab Government and the Government of India as required under the Trade Unions Act and also by the public bodies of India and abroad.

In the year under report no strike was sanctioned by the Congress, under the rules, although Tonga Workers Union, Amritsar and the Scavengers Union, Lahore were at the verge of going on general strikes, which were averted by the timely intervention of the Congress.

DEPUTATIONS.

Several deputations of the Congress on behalf of the different unions waited upon the Minister for Local Self-Government, the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar and Manager of the New Egerton Mills, Dhariwal, which were cordially received. These deputations pleaded their cause successfully with the result that on certain occasions threatened strikes were averted, lock-outs stopped, and serious situations were thus wisely controlled.

WANT OF CO-OPERATION.

Certain officials of the Government, Railway Departments, Local bodies and Mill Owners have not so far fully realised the advantages of the true and healthy Trade Unions and of the co-operation between Labour, and Capital which is essential for the industrial development of the Province. Unfortunately, some of them are openly opposed to Trade Unions while the attitude of others in dealing with the trade unions is far from being sympathetic, but it is earnestly hoped that after the acceptance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India this angle of vision of the employers will be changed and a better understanding will prevail.

PUNJAB LABOUR BUREAU.

The Punjab Labour Bureau was organised to help the labour of the Punjab in all matters pertaining to the employment; dismissal, wages, compensation under the Workmen Compensation Act and the general welfare of the labourers. It was manned and supervised by an experienced and philanthropic European gentleman, but owing to lack of funds, the work could not be conducted as was desired. As soon as the funds would be available the Bureau will be worked on sound and extensive lines.

PAPER WORKERS IDLE.

Unfortunately thousands of the Mill hands became idle owing to the voluntry liquidation of the Pulp and Paper Mills of Jagadhri. The Punjab Government deserves the thanks of the Congress for the grant of Rs. 7,000 for the relief of the muhans thus rendered idle. A request was also made to liquidators of the Mill to watch the interests of the workmen who were thus rendered helpless and without any job, as to pay their dues in full.

AFTER THREE YEARS' LABOUR.

In a short period of 3 years the Congress has developed healthy trade unionism throughout the Punjab, gained sympathy with the employers and the Government, and has shown its utility to the poor and helpless labourers of the Punjab. Our work has been found useful, and we expect great sympathy, co-operation and financial help during the next year from well-wishers of labour, promoters of industry and philanthropic gentlemen.

## WHAT CEYLON CAN PRODUCE

### Possibilities Of Industrial Development

The question of the future industrial development of Ceylon is reported to be engaging the attention of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce.

It is understood that the Committee is in favour of the formation of a Bureau of Industries to collect statistical information of all kinds so that it may be available for any new enterprise that may get going.

This naturally raises the question as to what are the industries in Ceylon which have a reasonable chance of development in the near future.

POSSIBILITIES OF COTTON.

The recent application of a Canadian firm for 10,000 acres of land in Ceylon for a cotton plantation is an index to the possibilities in this direction. A well-known local cotton-manufacturing firm, it is said, consumes all the available local-grown cotton, and has an insatiable demand for more. Cotton is grown in Ceylon, but on a very small scale. There, therefore, lies close at hand one new potential industry which, if properly developed, in all its ramifications, will give employment to thousands and will provide capital with a fresh and promising outlet.

RUBBER GOODS.

The question has also often been asked as to why Ceylon does not produce her own rubber goods. A prominent Indian merchant is at present in Ceylon, investigating the chances of success which such an undertaking would have, but is discouraged by the lack of cheap electrical power. He told a "Sunday Observer" representative that cheap power was absolutely essential for such an industry to succeed in view of the severe competition of rubber goods from outside the Island. He emphasised the need, therefore, to push on as soon as possible with the Hydro-Electric Scheme. He, too, was opposed to its being handed over to private enterprise because, he said, power would be dearer than if it was run as a State concern.

WANTED CHEAP POWER.

He emphasised very strongly that, given cheap power, it should be possible to manufacture all the rubber goods which were to-day imported into the Island. It should be possible, he said, for Ceylon to consume at least half of the raw rubber now exported abroad. He looked forward to the day when Ceylon would be supplying high-grade rubber goods to the rest of the world. But it was impossible to do anything without cheap power.

BASKETWARE.

Another industry which is languishing for want of proper organisation is the Kalutara basket industry. The patterns, it is complained, are stereotyped, but their popularity with tourists is still noticeable. An Australian commercial traveller once asked out representative how it was he never saw these hats for sale in his homeland. Women travelling through Colombo, he noticed always eagerly bought them. These hats, however, he said, were more suited to Australia than the tropics, and he was sure a regular trade could be carried on by this country with Australia in Kalutara hats and baskets. He would be glad to wear a Kalutara hat in Australia provided a suitable hat could be devised for men.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

Other industries which could be run on a large scale are the manufacture of glassware, pottery of an improved indigenous type, foot-wear, tortoise-shell goods, silver and copper-ware of purely indigenous design, matches and paper to mention some of the more obvious.

New industries demand skilled workmen and overhead experts. A prominent mercantile man whom a "Sunday Observer" representative interviewed on this question suggested that the Government should give scholarships to chosen science graduates from the Ceylon University College and that they be sent to England, America and Europe in order to learn manufacturing methods in those countries. That is what Japan did before she acquired her present industrial efficiency.

WHY FAILURES?

It was no use, this mercantile man said, for enterprises of these kinds to be started in Ceylon unless there were men with expert knowledge who could be put in charge of the manufacturing processes. Hitherto, that, he said, was the cause of most of the failures of manufacturing undertakings in Ceylon. If Ceylon was to become a manufacturing country, even in a small way, he pointed out that it was imperative that some of her best brains should go abroad and spend a term of thorough apprenticeship learning the best that there was to know about any article of manufacture they wished to turn out. Every year, he said, there were members of B.Sc. (London) graduates leaving the Ceylon University College with nothing worthwhile to turn to. That, he emphasised, was the best material to send to Europe to train for Ceylon's new industries.

## RETRENCHMENT IN IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

—:o:—

To the "Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The total cut of 15 per cent in the salaries of the Employees of the Imperial Bank of India is the topic that is discussed at present more frequently and more regularly by the Employees than any other topic. This cut of 15 per cent in the salaries of all employees,—from menials to Managing Governors may have seemed a matter of equal justice to the Board of Directors of the Bank, but to all reasonable-minded people it is quite unfair. Economically it is quite unjust as a loss of only Rs. 15 to a man earning Rs. 100 is a greater loss than a loss of Rs. 1,125 to a man drawing Rs. 7,500; as in case of the former it means some starvation while in the latter's case it is simply a matter of a little inconvenience perhaps only involving use of one car in place of two or use of two bearers in place of three or four. For the clerical staff it is quite a heart-burning question—a question that has raised dissatisfaction, disgust and unusual gloominess mixed with resentment against the authorities who have lately been quite careless where anything in the interests of the clerical stag is concerned

The clerical staff has not got any suitable triffin rooms for it. The rooms provided are dark, dirty and without any good tables or chairs. No water is provided near these rooms and with hands soiled with fod eaten clerks have to go from the first floor past a crowd of Savings Bank Department public down the stairs to wash their hands and faces.

Clerks have no proper or good leave rules. All these things go far to diminish the efficiency of the clerks and now to add to all these, comes the news of a drastic and unjust cut in their salaries—a cut quite unwarranted when the big percentage or the cut is considered.

The Members of the Staff held a meeting recently to protest against the steps of the authorities and I hope the authorities, who have still ample time, will reconsider the question and give justice to poor employees, who at the meeting appealed to the authorities for mercy and justice. The contra suggestion made and passed at the meeting does not appeal to me and I therefore suggest the following scales of reduction for consideration by the authorities:—

| From | up to | Salaries to be paid. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs .. | Rs. 101 | without cut. |
| Rs. 102 | Rs. 103 | Rs. 101. |
| Rs. 104 | Rs. 200 | 2-1/2 p.c. less |
| Rs. 201 | Rs. 206 | Rs. 196. |
| Rs. 207 | Rs. 500 | 5 p.c less. |
| Rs. 501 | Rs. 528 | Rs. 476. |
| Rs. 529 | Rs. 1000 | 10 p.c. less. |
| Rs. 1001 | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 901. |
| Rs 1061 | Rs. 5000 | 15 p.c. less. |
| Rs. 5001 | Rs. 5312 | Rs. 4,251. |
| Rs. 5313 and over | | 20 p.c. less. |

The above scales of reduction are, I think, quite equitable, and will, I suppose, be so considered by others too.

Further methods of retrenchment and consequent economy are suggested below:—

(1) The yearly increament in salary given to officers viz., Rs. 50 is quite a big sum; no such increaments are given even for big Government posts. This amount should be reduced to Rs. 40.

(2) No honorarium should be paid for passing Part I of the Examinations of the Institute of Bankers as this does not involve any complete qualification. The honorarium for passing Part II should be maintained at Rs. 200.

The honorarium given to European Officers for passing examination in Hindustani should be reduced to Rs. 200 as this examination does not carry any particular value.

(3) Travelling allowances given to Officers and others should be only Second Class travelling fare for those drawing under Rs. 1,000 and First Class fare for those drawing over that amount.

(4) Allowances paid to Officers drawing a lower salary, for working in place of those drawing a higher salary should be 25 p.c. of the difference between the two salaries.

(5) All sorts of houses allowances, lighting allowances and similar other allowances should be abolished completely.

(6) European Officers drawing up to Rs. 1,000 should be given only six months' leave every five years and those drawing over Rs. 1,000 should get only nine months' leave every five years. One year's furlough after every five years' service for all Officers is ridiculous.

(7) European Officers going home on leave should be paid only 25 per cent of Second Class fare for those drawing under Rs. 1,000 and 25 per cent of First Class fare for those drawing over that amount.

(8) When in a City like Bombay it is easy to get clerks including typists and others at a salary of Rs. 50 and when the Bank has fixed starting salary for clerks at Rs. 50 it is against any idea of economy to keep a lady typist and a lady telephone clerk at a big salary of over Rs. 200.

(9) The starting salary for European Officers, which is the maximum for Indian Assistants, should be reduced to Rs. 300 as in India such Accountants are easily available at Rs. 300.

The proposed reduction of 5 per cent from salaries for Pension Fund is preposterous and unjust and must be abolished.

It is easy to secure a good and at the same time a reasonable retrenchment by following the above methods and I hope the Directros will really act in the manner they should do and will not sacrifice poor clerks and menials only for the sake of retrenchment.—Yours, etc.,

A TOILER.


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## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League: East Lancs, vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 26.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4 10 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 27.

Cocoanut Day; Hindu Holiday, Banks closed.

SATURDAY, August 29.

S. S. Rajputana, with homeward mails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 Noon Indian sponsored Programme by Hansatic Trading Co.

9-20 p.m. classical and Light music by Haji Mia Kamalsha (accompanied by Mahomed Khan.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

"Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

CERCLE LITTERAIRE—Mr. G. R. Kapadia, M.A. will give a lecture on "The Dramatic Art of Edmond Rostand" this (Thursday) evening at 6-30 a.m. at the rooms of the Cercle (15, Ropewalk Street, Fort).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Messrs. M. G. Kotecha and Bros (Sandhurst Road, Bombay) manufacturers of Photo buttons, brooches and specialists in photo on ivory, China opals, aluminium, etc., have manufactured different kinds of lockets, samples of which have been received in this office.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH

A general meeting of the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. at the office to the Sangh, Arab House 13th Lane Khetwady. All Desh Sevikas are requested to be present punctually. A group photograph of Desh Sevikas will be taken at the end of the meeting.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S. S. "Mantua" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 27th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from London of 13th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m. on the 23rd idem and left there at 2 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 28th instant.

The "Mantua" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 a.m. the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on August 21 and is due to arrive here in the morning of August 26.

IN MEMORY OF PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR.

In memory of Late Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar, the founder of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, the Ram Sangit Vidyalaya remained closed on Saturday, and on Sunday. A condolence meeting was held at the premises of Vidyalaya when Principal Phatak and Messrs. Vasudeorao Pandit and G. S. Gatne paid eloquent tributes and deeply regretted the loss that the Indian music world had suffered by the death of one who had devoted his life to the uplift of Indian music.

## LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate ... | 6.87 |
| To-day's Opening Rate ... | 7.03 |
| Difference ..... | +.16 |
| To-day's Closing Rate ... | 7.07 |
| Difference ..... | +.20 |

Preach Expectations Rs. 157-0-0.
Ginning Report, 90,414 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate ... | 3 66 |
| To-day's Opening Rate ... | 3.71 |
| Difference ..... | +.5 |
| To-day's Closing Rate ... | 3.77 |
| Difference ..... | +.11 |

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 12 15/16 |
| Higher | 1/8 |
| Silver Forward | 12 15/16 |
| Higher | 1/8 |

Tone of Market Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 43 10 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 43 11 0 |

## THE NEW NATIONAL FLAG FILM

### Public Exhibition In Bombay

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

The public will remember that some time back the Bombay Board of Film Censors had banned a National Flag Salutation scene in a Cinema Film called "Goharjan" produced by the Dadar Educational Pictures Ltd. Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. at once decided to vindicate the honour of our Flag by exhibiting it publicly. To a letter of protect which Mr. Nariman wrote to the Board a reply was received to the effect that unless the producer himself applied they would not reconsider the demand regarding the lifting of the ban. It was proposed that a Cinema film of the Flag Salutation should be taken and exhibited in the public theatres of Bombay. Owing to monsoons no suitable opportunity could be availed of early. The most splendid opportunity presented itself when the A. I. C. C. accepted the New National Flag and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel consented to hoist the Flag on the Congress House on the very next day. Cinema Film of the entire ceremony was taken by the Saraswati Film Laboratory of Bombay and directed by Mr. S. H. Daru, Secretary of the Bombay Congress Prabhat Pheri Sangh. The film was privately exhibited twice and it was certified by one and all as the most excellent topical film. The Board of Film Censors was subsequently approached for permission to exhibit it publicly and we are glad that the certificate has been granted. The public will, therefore, see that the ban of the exhibition of the National Flag on the screen is now lifted. This topical film will now shortly be publicly exhibited in some of the prominent Cinema theatres of Bombay. The President of the B. P. C. C. holds for the B. P. C. C. the monopoly and exclusive rights of ownership of this film.

## BOMBAY'S PROHIBITION WEEK.

### Second Day's Demonstration.

Monday was the second day of the Prohibition Week organised by the B. P. C. C. and it was observed with great enthusiasm and elaborate programme.

In Dadar Ward street corner meetings were held in a number of places. About 25 public meetings explaining the importance of the Prohibition Week were held in all the seven Wards at which prominent Congressmen made speeches.

The Vaner Senas picketed foreign dolls at Habulnath Fair.

The feature of the day was the "torch-lgiht" procession organised by the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee in their Ward. The procession was a grand success. The picketing of the toddy and liquor shops was further strengthened, many new volunteers having reinforced it. The work of enrolling new volunteers for the picketing activities was carried on in all the seven wards.

The Congress volunteers, including a number of Sevikas have started hawking National Flags from door to door.

### Congress Leaders Address "Untouchable" Meeting At Walpakhady

A meeting of the so-called "untouchables" at Walpakhady was held under the auspices of the Anti-Untouchability Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at 3-30 p.m. on Sunday when a large number of residents of Walpakhady chawls was present. Mr. K. F. Nariman who presided emphasised the fact that in the Congress programme, removal of untouchability was one of the principal items and Mahatma Gandhi had always attached very great importance to this question and there was no better friend and well wisher of that class than Mahatma Gandhi. He referred to the efforts made by the Youth League to introduce education amongst their children. He made a feeling appeal to give up the evil habits of drink and gambling. These two vices were leading them to destruction.

Messrs. K. M. Munshi and Jamnadas Dwarkadas followed and both of them edclared that the Hindu religion did not recognise this sort of classification and that itwas subsequently introduced by interested parties and they, as the so-called high class Hindus to-day were doing penance for the sins of their forefathers. They were determined to do their bit and would be ever ready to render all possible help they could to remove untouchability from the Hindu Society. Finally they appealed to them to participate in the national work and join as volunteers of the Congress.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi also made an appeal to the sisters in an inspiring speech.

PUBLIC MEETING AT COLABA.—Under the auspices of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Ghunkary Street, Colaba to-day at 8-30 p.m.

PROHIBITION WEEK PROGRAMME IN "C" WARD.

To-day (Tuesday): A Torch Light Procession will start from the committees' Office at 8-0 p.m.

To-morrow (Wednesday):—Free Cinema show on "Curse of Ignorance" at 7-30 p.m. at Chira Bazar, Chandanwadi.

Thursday, 27th inst.:—A public Meeting at 1st Kumbharwada near Carpenter's Street at 9-0 p.m. (S. T.).

Friday and Saturday:—Committee members and the volunteers will personally go round the area and sell the National Flags.

Sunday Morning:—"Flag Day Ceremony":—At the Committee's Office at 7-0 a.m. and procession.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The Girgaum District Congress Committee invites the public to enrol themselves as Volunteers to picket liquor and toddy shops. Every volunteer has to do his duty for two or three hours every day.

The office of the Girgaum D.C.C. at Dadabhoy Manzil, Congress House, will be open for enrolment till 10 o'clock in the morning and from 4 to 8 p.m. in the evening daily.

### PROHIBITION WEEK IN C WARD

C Ward District Congress Committee have started the Prohibition Week. A big torch-light procession will start from the committee's Offices to-day (Tuesday) at 8-0 p.m. The procession will pass through the thickly populated places and will arrange public meetings.

### VIGOROUS PICKETING OF KALYAN LIQUOR SHOPS

Alleged Assault On Volunteer

(From A Correspondent.)

KALYAN, July 24.

The Kalyan Congress Committee is carrying on vigorous picketing of liquor shops at Ambarnath and Kalyan for the last three months. The sales of liquor are at present considerably reduced. A volunteer was mercilessly assaulted and dragged from the shop to the street. Threats of assault are an every day feature.

The Excise authorities had better take away the shop-boards showing the time-limit; since liquor shops are opened before 10 a.m. and closed at 12 p.m. One "Omnipresent" writing in the last issue of the 'G. I. P. Railwayman" calls the harbouring of Congress volunteers in the office of the Kalyan Staff Union, as criminal waste of workers' money. It is hoped the young editor and the able President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union do not endorse this view.

### All-India Flag Day

A Programme for All-India Flag Day on the 30th August.

An "army" of about three hundred Sevikas belonging to Desh Sevika Sangh and Hindustani Seva Dal will invade the City from early morning with small flags for button holes and sealed boxes of the B. P. C. C. for "Prohibition Fund." Both collection boxes and token flags will bear the B. P. C. C. stamp. All the money collected will be utilized for Prohibition activities of the B. P. C. C. No fixed price has been put on these flags. They will be exchanged for donations of any value.

There will be flag hoisting and flag salutation in all the seven wards. The ceremony will take place exactly at 7 a.m. (S.T.) according to the instructions of the A. I. C. C. All Prabhat Pheries will join the function. After salutation ceremony is over, there will be processions in all the Wards.

FLAG PROCESSION:—There will be a huge procession in the evening starting from Kamgar Maidan and marching to the Shivaji Park where a public meeting will be held at 7-30 p.m. under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside.

## ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR?

### Four Arrested After Raid In Fort

VIGOROUS PICKETING TELLS!

That the vigorous picketing of liquor shops in Bombay has resulted in considerable illicit traffic of liquor was admitted by the Bombay Excise Police who raided a "brewery" and confiscated all articles of manufacture of illicit liquor at Frere Road, Bombay, on Sunday night.

Acting on certain information received to the effect that the manufacture and sale of illicit liquor was being carried on a large scale, Inspector Hudson and a party of Excise constables raided the Sethna Building, early on Sunday morning. In a room on the first floor a complete distillation set and liquor in all stages third floor was also being utilised of manufacture was discovered.

Suspecting that a room on the for the same purpose, Inspector Hudson and a few constables proceeded to it. There a Gurkha was found throwing into a sink a large quantity of distilled liquor. A Gurkha woman also in the room made a dash and took possession of a "kookri" knife hanging on the wall as soon as the entry of the police party was noticed. It is alleged she unsheathed the weapon and rushed at the raiding party and, after a scuffle, she was overpowered by constables. In the melee one constable received a wound on the wrist.

FOUR SUSPECTS ARRESTED

In all four persons were arrested. They were: Magalsingh Sunwar; Barandhoji Rai, Khara Bharandoj Raj and Jathi wife of Barandhoji Rai. Among the articles seized were: one complete working still for the distillation of liquor; one big glass jar and nine bottles of illicit liquor, six tins and four pots containing 6 maunds of fermented wash of distillation, and 3 "kookri" knives.

The accused were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Monday morning, on an application for their remand into Excise custody till September 6. The application was granted.

### Benefit Performance

INDIAN AMBULANCE AND SED STAR SOCIETY.

The Sarva Janik Gujrati Amateurs have kindly undertaken to perform their new play of "Javlant Javala" in Gujrati in aid of the Funds of the Indian Ambulance and Red Star Society to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. at Victoria Theatre, Grant Road.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

In the Share Market jute shares opened steady after week-end and fair turnover resulted in Howrah at slightly hardening rates. In coals only limited business was reported at about last levels. In Cotton Bengal Nagpur ordinary advanced sharply over two points. Teas were dull with very little business Miscellaneous section show no change. Government securities were quiet. Following were closing quotations: 3 per cent. paper 49/11; 3½ per cent paper 57/12; 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 99/12; six per cent. bonds 1932 100/4; do 1933/36 99/14.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpore cotton ordinary 15; Kesoram ordinary 2/1; New Victoria Pref: 2/8.

Coals: Bhalgora 2/8; Equitable 17; Lakurka 2; North Damuda 2/10; Raneegunge 35/4; West Jamuria 5/4.

Jutes: Adamjee ordinary 6/12; Dalhousie ordinary 310; Gondalpara ordinary 678/8; Howrah 32/10; Kamarhatty ordinary 350; Kanknarrah ordinary 300; Kelvin ordinary 477/8; National ordinary 18/8; Presidency 3/2; Waverley ordinary 1/8.

Miscellaneous:—U. P. Electric 107; Thornycrofts annas 4; B. I. Corporation ordinary annas 8.

Teas: Dhelakhat 13/12; Dimakusi 10/4; Singell 102.—A. P.

### Bombay Students' League

The general meeting of the Bombay Students' League was held in the Swadeshi Market, Bombay on Sunday when Mrs. Lilavati Munshi presided. Mr. Shakunt Raval, the Secretary, read the report of the work of the League, and the new Constitution was put before the meeting. After some amendments the Constitution was passed.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi was elected as President and Sjt. Bimal Sharma and Sjt. Jagmohan Engineer, as Vice-President.

After the election, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi appealed to the students of Bombay to join the League in large numbers.

## CHEATING CHARGE NOT PROVED

### Commission Agent Acquitted

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, disposed of on Monday, the case in which Mr. Francis Klein, merchant and commission agent, stood charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 321-14-0 at the instance of Mr. W. T. Suren a merchant carrying on business in London. The Magistrate held that the charge was not proved and acquitted the accused.

The firm of W. T. Suren appointed the accused as its Commission agent for a period of 5 years for all its business connections in India. In the beginning of March, 1929, the B.B. & C.I. Railway wished to dispose of certain quantity of scrap materials including 10 tons of second-class phosphor bronze boring lying at the time in the Railway Workshops at Ajmer. Tenders were sent in respect of these materials to all merchants registered in the Railway Office. The tender of the accused at Rs. 32-3-0 per cwt. was, subsequently, approved of by the railway authorities and the accused communicated to the firm of Suren and offered to ship the borings to Hamburg at 58 per ton. In reply to the offer Surens requested an analysis of the borings and being satisfied with it accepted the offer. The total value of the borings came to Rs. 6437. On taking possession of the borings at Ajmer the accused was allowed an excess quantity of 10 cwts. borings by the railway as there was some foreign matter mixed with the borings. The accused actually took possession of 10 tons, 10 cwts. of borings. The material was shipped to Hamburg to the firm of Suren.

ACCUSED'S PLEA.

The charge against the accused was under Section 420, that he dishonestly cheated the firm of Suren and thereby induced it to pay the price of the excess quantity of 10 cwts. borings amounting to Rs. 321-14-0.

The accused in his defence contended that the invoices sent to Suren in London for completing the transaction was an absolutely honest and straightforward document as admitted by the complainant in cross-examination and also that in dealing with the railways he had to make certain payments which he could not enter into the account books and that the prosecution was launched because the complainant was mortified at the accused obtaining certain valuable agencies in Europe.

The accused was acquitted.

### DHARAMSALA RAIDED

11 Arrested On Charge Gambling Bailed Out

The Bombay C.I.D. raided on Saturday a "Dharamshala" situated in the compound of the Mumbadevi Temple, Kalbdevi Rd., Bombay, and apprehended Jathu lal and 11 others on charge of gambling. A number of "sutta" chits and money was recovered from them. Several of those arrested were bailed out the same night by the police and those unable to furnish bail were retained in custody.

All the arrested persons were placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning and were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 5 each.

## SIR C. V. RAMAN IN POONA

POONA, Aug. 24.

Sir C. V. Raman spent the weekend in Poona, visiting most of the educational institutions in the city, the Servants of India Society and the Meteorological Office. Every where he was received with enthusiasm and he delivered addresses dealing either with educational or scientific subjects. Presiding over the annual social gathering of the Agricultural College on Saturday evening, he delivered an instructive speech on the position of science in relation to humanity and the State. Only by proper coordination, he said, of the cultural and humanitic aspects of science could the highest results be achieved.

Sir C. V. Raman left for Calcutta last evening by the Poona Express.—A.P.

E WARD PUBLIC MEETING:—A public meeting will be held today (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. in Ramattipura 9th Lane in compound of girls High School.

## UNHAPPY SHOOTING EPISODE.

### Transfer Petition Rejected By High Court.

Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee dismissed the petition of Hanmanta Hirasa for the transfer of his case to another Court in Bijapur District. The petitioner, it appeared from his petition, went for shooting in Gulegar with a party of four persons in the beginning of the last year. While on his way, the petitioner wanted to ease himself and gave his gun in the hands of one Hanuma Kurbar. Hanuma carried the gun on his shoulder and it accidentally went off and the bullet struck one Yelgurudapa, who died subsequently. In his dying deposition, Yelgurudapa did not give name of any individual who fired at him. After some time, the Sub-Inspector of Police, the Assistant Surgeon and the First Class Magistrate, Badami, went to the spot to make enquiries. The Sub-Inspector of Police in his report recommended to class the incident as "C Summary," viz: accident, which was endorsed by the District Superintendent of Police and sent to the District Deputy Collector.

The District Deputy Collector, however, set aside the recommendation and ordered the prosecution of the petitioner under Section 304, I.P.C. The First Class Magistrate, Badami, recorded evidence and framed charge against the petitioner under Section 304, I.P.C., on 2nd May, 1931. The petitioner, at first appealed to the District Magistrate, Bijapur, to transfer his case to some other court, but the application was rejected. He then appealed to the High Court stating that the Magistrate was showing bias against him and he had reasonable apprehension that he would not get fair trial from the Magistrate. Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

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## SALE OF TODDY IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

### Municipal Commissioner To Take Action

The question of fermented as well as adulterated toddy came up for consideration at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday afternoon. Mr. B. G. Parelkar moved the following resolution:—

That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the importation of fermented Toddy from outside the City as well as to the sale of fermented as well as adulterated Toddy with Dhutra, Ritha and other ingredients injurious to the health and he be requested to report as regards the advisability of approaching Government to empower the Municipality to include all such Toddy sold in the City under Section 415 of the Municipal Act.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to take action in respect of the sale of Toddy under the Section 414 of the Municipal Act. The mover argued that such an action by the Commissioner was within the purview of the Municipal Act.

HIS EXPERIENCES.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar moved another amendment that the matter be referred to the Public Health Committee for report. He submitted that toddy was governed by the Akbari Act and the Municipal Act could not interfere with it. He said toddy was neither food nor medicine. It was not medicine because the experience was that many healthy men took it. (Laughter).

The Municipal Commissioner had doubt in his mind whether toddy could be called food. Sir Vasantrao had given them an assurance that it was not medicine. Under the circumstances it would be better if the matter was sent to him for report instead of asking him to take action straightaway.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji was of opinion that the Municipal Act was competent to deal with this matter.

DOES NOT WANT TODDY.

Mr. R. S. Asavale did not want toddy whether good, bad, fermented or otherwise. He opposed both the proposition and amendment.

Sir Vasantrao withdrew his amendment. Dr. Talpade's amendment requesting the Commissioner to take action without reference to Government was carried as a substantive proposition.

## MORE TAXATION FOR BOMBAY.

—:o:—

### Agenda For September Meeting Of Council.

The Provsional agenda for the third session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, (21st September), at 2 p.m., is as under:—

Government Bills.—(1) Bill No. IX of 1931 (a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay).—First Reading.

Mr. R. S. Asavale will move "This Council recommends to Government that the emoluments that are at present being paid to the Polic and Revenue Patils of the Ahmednagar and Ratnagiri districts be hence forth doubles.

### FATMA BEGUM CASE AT BANDRA

FURTHER EVIDENCE RECORDED.

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, Aug. 24.

When further hearing of the case against Fatma Begum and others, was taken up on Friday last, Mr. J. B. Patel, counsel for Fatma Begum, applied for adjournment under Section 476 C. P. C., but the Magistrate declined to adjourn.

Further evidence was then led, relating to the production of a complaint lodged in the Kurla Court, a record of the settlement between Messrs. Samant and Co., and Fatma, and the correspondence between the Superintendent of Police, Bandra and the Andheri Court re: the original mortgage deed. A stamp vendor at the Bandra Court stated that he had sold on 16th May, 1929, a rupee stamp paper to S. M. Ismail on behalf of Sultana Jillani.

The case was then adjourned.

### PORTUGUESE ARTISTE IN BOMBAY

Mr. Silva Sanches's Performance At Opera House.

Bombay public will shortly have the opportunity of enjoying the performance of the distinguished Portuguese artiste, Mr. Silva Sancher, who fascinated audiences in Paris, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Brazil and in other countries by his great proficiency in singing and dancing. He is now drawing crowded houses in Goa. His appearance will be the principal attraction at the Variety Entertainment to be held at the Royal Opera House at 9-30 p.m. on the night of 28th inst. in aid of charitable institutions. This will be his only performance in this city, as he is leaving on tour the very next day. It is expected that Bombay public will take advantage of this rare opportunity.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1931.

## THE BETRAYAL.

Mr. MacDonald has resigned as Prime Minister. Mr. MacDonald has again become Prime Minister, but with a difference that marks the greatest betrayal that the Labour movement in England has faced in its history. But there is no evil without its compensating good and it may be that the backsliding of Mr. MacDonald and the Rump of the Labour Party, which supports him, though temporarily dealing a heavy blow to the Labour movement, will ultimately make it irresistible by eliminating from it the forces of compromise that have demoralised it for the last few years. The "National" Government which Mr. MacDonald has formed by kicking away the ladder by which he ascended the seats of the mighty, is not a sudden inspiration to meet a great national crisis. The idea was first suggested last month and the suggestions came from the Banks whose spokesmen felt that only such a Government could create the atmosphere of confidence in which alone Big Business and financial magnates could operate. The magnitude and intensity of the financial crisis—which is part and parcel of the world financial collapse,—were brought home by the publication of the MacMillan Report with its twin recommendations of tariff and retrenchment acceptable to the Conservatives and the Liberals respectively. The Conservatives, who have no constructive proposals of their own, of course, welcomed both the recommendations and particularly the first one. The Liberals have always a weakness for retrenchment and economy. The Independent Labour Party and the Trade Union Congress leaders, while not opposed to tariff for revenue purposes, could never agree to the MacMillan proposals of retrenchment which involved a twenty per cent reduction in unemployment insurance, a 20 per cent increase in weekly unemployment insurance contributions and a reduction in the salaries of teachers and the police by 20 and 12½ per cent, respectively—that is, an assault on the hard-won gains of the Labour Party.

It is a grim commentary on Mr. MacDonald's loyalty to his principles and comrades that in order to secure the adhesion of the Liberals, the sworn enemies of tariffs, he jettisoned the 10 per cent. tariff, which was the principal recommendation of the MacMillan Committee, but he was not prepared to compromise with his own colleagues and thus present a united front against Conservatives and Liberals. A united front of this nature would have necessitated the adoption of a bold socialist alternative to the present makeshifts of Capitalistic organisation. It is true that the alternative would have been opposed by the Banks and Big Business as well as by the Conservatives and the Liberals and led to his defeat and a General Election. But a General Election fought on the issue of "Socialism in our own Time" would, in all likelihood have returned him to power with a majority big enough to enable him carry out his policies. The alternative, of course, involved a big risk—the risk of a Conservative majority. But nothing big is achieved without risk. Mr. MacDonald, whose entire career has been marked by increasing sacrifice of the principles and programmes for which the Labour Movement has stood, has elected to choose the easier path of compromise that, while tiding over the present crisis, will settle nothing.

The National Government cannot last long. For, it is the last desperate attempt to save what cannot be saved—Capitalism, which is fast breaking into pieces. A General Election will soon be held and the issue will be joined between the protagonists of unduluterated Socialism and their opponents and Mr. MacDonald will have lost the glory of becoming the Chief of the first truly Socialist Government in England. So far as India is concerned the change in Government makes a little difference and that little difference is ominous. India cannot expect to get anything from the Round Table Conference to which the Conservatives and the Liberals cannot agree. But India does not depend on the London Conference for the satisfaction of her demand. That satisfaction can only come through her own efforts and pressure. She relies entirely on herself and her strength and there is no reason why the history of the Irish Settlement may not be repeated. It was a British Coalition Cabinet which made the Treaty with the Irish. A British Coalition Cabinet will also have to make a Treaty with the Indian National Congress.

## PROSECUTOR'S JUDGMENT

—:o:—

In publishing a statement stoutly defending all Provincial Governments against the charges urged against them by Mahatma Gandhi, the Government of India have displayed less sense of humour than one would still have credited them with. The statement shows how comic a prosecutor-judge can be, the most comic feature being that the prosecutor judge takes himself most seriously. The position, briefly, is somewhat like this. Gandhiji's charges having been referred to the Local Governments, the latter with one voice said, "not guilty". And without any hesitation the Government of India said, "Discharged"! They now say in effect to Gandhiji: "You see, they are all innocent because they say they are all innocent." Gandhiji himself must have anticipated all this. That is why he all along insisted on an independent inquiry. Three years ago the Government of Bombay had protested any number of times that they had gone most minutely into the question of assessment in Bardoli and were quite satisfied that the taluka was over-generously underassessed till an independent officials' Committee proved that Bardoli was unconsionably overassessed. The Government of India now do not seem to be aware that the Local Government's uniform and blank "No" to almost all the charges only strengthens Gandhiji's demand for a genuine, independent, and impartial inquiry.

Government's replies to the many specific charges are too many and varied to be considered here at any length. Soon enough the Congress Committees will have their say on the charges they had urged and the replies thereto and then we shall be in a better position to comment upon the various classes of disputes with reference to relevant local circumstances. Referring to the specific charges taken together, Government's statement declares: "The general conclusion is to establish the contention of the Government that they have done their utmost honourably to observe the settlement, instances to the contrary being so few and of such a trivial character as to show the hollowness of the Congress charges." Indeed, when the Government constitute themselves the sole authority to interpret the two-party settlement, to judge their own doings and their own standard of honourable observance of the Settlement, nothing is easier than for them to pat their own backs and point a finger at Congress. What can be easier for them than to say: "That charge does not come under the Settlement at all. For we think so. As regards penalised students, they are not specifically mentioned in the Settlement, certainly not scholars or girls. If certain picketers were prosecuted, it is obvious they offended some Law or some Order: for else they would not be prosecuted. When the police used something on the backs of the people, it was only "light canes" and in no case was any punishment, in excess of the requirements. When no complaints were actually made before Magistrates against the policy, it is clear the police did nothing wrong. No coercion in collecting land-revenue is proved to our satisfaction. What the police and other officials have done does not, in our opinion, constitute 'major' coercion. And if somehow money is got out of peasants, it is obvious the peasants had the capacity to pay." It is possible to argue with one who is only a prosecutor or one who is only a judge. But it is little use arguing with one who is both prosecutor and judge and who invariably says: "Nay, I am satisfied I am right and you are wrong."

Regarding the larger issues involved in the personal interview between Gandhiji and the Viceroy, we shall not say much at present. And those, too, who fondly believe that Gandhiji, of all men in the world, is staging a retreat might have waited for a couple of days for the result of the interview. They may have something different to say then. Merely because Gandhiji has said that he would accept "reasonable satisfaction to be given to Congress" in lieu of a tribunal, one cannot jump to the conclusion that he is staging or coercing a retreat. Gandhiji may be trusted to insist on satisfaction that is satisfaction. And so long as he gets that, he does not worry much whether he gets it from a tribunal or from a Government in a reasonable mood. It is of course understood that the satisfaction to Congress that Gandhiji now asks for carries with it the guarantee of satisfaction to Congress even in his absence from India.

## Trifles

From the Government's 'charge-sheet' against the Congress: "They (the Government of India) believe that the contents of the two attached schedules will enable the public to form a correct estimate of the justification for the complaints that have been made against the Local Governments."

Unfortunately, this is exactly what the public has been enabled to do.

* * *

You remember, I hope, his Majesty Thornton I. Of course, you do, for you would not want to be convicted and sentenced for the seditious crime of forgetting your king.

Now to this Majesty has been added an ally in the person of Mr. V. Kelly—I hope he will forgive me if he is already a knight.

* * *

Mr. Kelly welcomes, through the "Times of India", King Tornton's suggestion to form a body with an "aggressive policy" for the patriotic purpose of fighting "Gandhi"—polite prefixes are the exclusive birthright of Englishmen and Mr. Kelly rightly insists on exercising it.

"There is not," says Mr. Kelly, "the slightest doubt that there is the need of an army in India on the lines of the Congress army and the quicker the body (King Thornton's knights) takes shape the better. If Gandhi wants terms he can discuss them with the new force."

* * *

Now I am sure that owing to your mental incompatibility with Mr. Kelly, you will immediately object that this is setting up a Government parallel not only to the Congress but also to the British Government in India.

* * *

Mr. Kelly gives two other convincing reasons, one, tactical, the other —er—ethical: +

(1) "The solution of the problem is man-power, not brain" and

(2) "As Burke remarked 'when bad (sic) men combine, good (sic) men must associate.'"

* * *

It is just possible that in order to defend the memory of the dead you may feel inclined to repeat Burke's opinion that "Great Empires and little minds go ill together." I must, however, remind you that Mr. Kelly has little use for minds.

* * *

"FLOATING EXHIBITION OF BRITISH GOODS.
Ship for Argentine."
+Anglo-India.

When will the rest sail from Bombay?

* * *

"No scholarships for Foreign Study.

U. P. Committee adopts State Proposal," I read in an Allahabad contemporary.

Then I read a retired civilian's letter in a British contemproary, proving the necessity for high salaries to officials in India on the ground, among others, that they have to keep a second establishment "at Home" for the purpose of educating their children.

And I heave a sigh of relief that there is no danger of retrenchment in the salaries of the Security Services.

* * *

"The British Indian Association of Oudh has allotted a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the propaganda work in the Round Table Conference for the benefit of the landowning community"—a Taluqdar of Oudh.

There is ample and urgent justification for this in the agrarian situation.

* * *

"Villagers and Police Mistake
Each other for Dacoits.
An Amedabad Comedy."

It is feared that the dacoits may seriously resent this mistake on the part of the innocent villagers.

## O FOR UNITY!

(By "AJAX.")

Beloved Hind! Thy sufferings grow apace;
Thy fate unsolved in grim suspense remains;
Thy glorious name Communal Discord stains,
And dark Confusion steals o'er thy fair face.
O! can it be the struggle and the race
For Freedom, all the sacrifice and pains,
The rig'rous search for Truth, spiritual gains,
All, all have come to naught? What dire disgrace!
Is there no hope for Hind Must she for aye
In bondage be, and wallow in the dust?
Must Squalour stalk uncheck'd from day to day,
And lacking scope, our native genius rust?
Alas! ill-fated land, that this should be
Where blessed Peace should reign and Unity!

# SKETCH OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

—:o:—

## THE DEVOTEE.

(BL VERRIER ELWIN.)

II*

"I claim," says Mahatma Gandhi, "to be a man of faith and prayer, and even if I were to be cut to pieces I trust God would give me the strength not to deny him, but to assert that He is." The Mahatma is a religious devotee who preserves in his religion the finest qualities of the ancient 'Bhakti Marga' (the Pathway of Devotion) with its stress on penitence and purification, its faith in love as the immediate way to God, its tender, wondering devotion to the Adorable. At the same time, he is characteristic of the rational, critical spirit of Young India, impatient of the cumbrous parabernalia of orthodoxy, hostile to every form of communalism and exclusiveness, insistent that religious faith must be expressed in the remodelling of society after the mind of God.

**REMARKABLE COMBINATION.**

The Mahatma's 'bhakti' is a remarkable combination of the "world-renouncing" and the "world-transforming" attitudes to life. In his stress on prayer, on monasticism, on the supreme reality of the spiritual world he resembles the other worldly mystics of the Middle Ages. Here he is akin to Rolle, Susa, Tukaram, Kabir, Al Ghazzali. In his appreciation of vital economic issues, his eagerness for the purification of public life, his realisation of the needs of labourers and peasants, he joins hands with the reformers and practical idealists of the modern world. Here is as akin to Wilberforce, Maurice, Ram Mohan Roy, Gokhale, Ranade. He is at once Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and Vivekananda.

**BELIEF IN GOOD.**

The basis of any man's religion is his belief in Good. God is Truth, and "to me religion means truth." The Mahatma worships God as Life, Truth, Light, Love, the Supreme Good. He is the ruler and transformer of the heart. He is "personal to those who need His personal presence. He is embodied to those who need His touch." "God," he says again, "is ethics and morality; God is fearlessness; God is the source of Light and Life, and yet He is above and beyond all these." He is Purity and may be known only by the pure in heart. "The purer I try to become the nearer to God I feel myself to be. How much more should I be near to Him when my faith is not a mere apology, as it is to-day, but has become as immovable as the Himalayas and as white as the snows on their peaks?"

**TWO TRUSTY COMPANIONS.**

"The 'world-renouncing" aspect of the Mahatma's 'Bhakti' is seen first in his stress on Prayer. The daily prayers at the Ashram represent a religion of the open-air, the broad river flowing below the vast spaces of the stars above, the worshippers absorbed, still and concentrated, held in the contact of the eternal verities. "Humble and constant endeavour and silent prayer are always my two trusty companions along the weary but beautiful path that all seekers must tread."

Prayer brings us into living touch with the real world of truth and love which is the proper home of spiritual humanity. In comparison all else is worthless and transitory. "My Mahatmaship is worthless. It is due to my outward activities, due to my politics, which is the least part of me and is therefore evanescent. What is of abiding worth is my insistence on truth, non-violence and brahmacharya (purity) which is the real part of me. That permanent part of me, however small, is not to be despised. It is my all." "Supplication, worship, prayer are no superstition; they are acts more real than the acts of eating, drinking, sitting or walking. It is no exaggeration to say that they alone are real, all else is unreal." "There is nothing permanent, nothing everlasting save God Himself."

**RENUNCIATION, ONLY TO REFORM.**

But we renounce that world only in order to transform it. The Mahatma has spoken of "my intense longing to lose myself in the Eternal, and become merely a lump of clay in the Potter's di-

(Continued on page 8.)

The previous article appeared on the 2nd instant.

# LATE SYED JALALUDDIN AL-HUSAINI

## THE FATHER OF PERSIAN NATIONALISM.

(BY MUZAFFAR HUSAIN SHAMEEM.)

His Eminence Muwayyad-ul-Islam, Syed Jalaluddin Al-Husaini, the Editor of the world famed "Hablul-Matin", who died some months ago at Calcutta, was one of the greatest creative forces of our modern age. He belonged to a very respectable and prominent family of religious heads of Persia. He was born and brought up at Kashan, the ancient home of the Agha Khan family of India. About half a century ago, he came to India as a political refugee. Prior to his coming to India, he acquired knowledge at Kashan, Bunder-Abbas and Irak. At Bunder-Abbas he came in contact with Syed Jamaluddin Afghani, the founder and originator of "Pan-Islamic movement", which was then a terror and nightmare to the Imperialists throughout the world. Jalaluddin saw a new light in Jamaluddin. The spark of patriotism, which was hidden in his bosom, suddenly enflamed, and, from the very time, he became a great rebel against the then Government of Persia. His patriotic activities were an eyesore to the bureaucrats. Soon he became a victim to their rage and indignation. Anyhow, he managed to escape from their wrath and reached India. From India he went to the Far East and then returned to India. At Aligarh he met Sir Syed Ahmed Khan who offered him the professorship of Persian, but there was a vast gulf of difference in political beliefs and ideals between Sir Syed and His Eminence. He left the job and went to Patna, and from Patna went to Calcutta. He permanently settled down at Calcutta and started the world famous "Hablul-Matin". The "Hablul-Matin" of Calcutta and the "Qanun" of London made their appearance at the same time. The "Qanun" was started by Prince Malkam Khan, the patriotic ambassador of Persia, and Jamaluddin Afghani. The sole object of these two journals was to expose the despotic and corrupt administration of Nasiruddin Shah Kachar, the luxurious king of Persia.

**A NEW ERA.**

The appearance of these two journals simultaneously was of great inconvenience to the Persian die-hards and the Imperialists of Europe alike. That time was itself the advent of a new era in the annals of Persian politics. In 1900 the whole of Persian press was suppressed by Amirul-Sultan, the reactionary and despotic prime-minister. At that stage, the 'Hablul-Matin' fought for the freedom of Persian press. It condemned in severe terms the action of the Persian Government and denounced Amirul-Sultan as a heretic. It roused the anger of the Government, and they banned the entry of "Hablul-Matin', but anyhow, its copies used to reach Persia. At that time Syed Jalaluddin played a great part in bringing back the constitution which was shattered into pieces The Kacharya Kings exercised undue influences and offered bribes to the great Syed, but he was a life-long fighter in the cause of freedom and a true lover of his country. He neither accepted any offer of the Persian Government nor succumbed to any indirect influence. In the most difficult and critical times of his life, he fought single-handed through the organ of 'Hablul-Matin' for the freedom of his country from the mis-rule of Kacharya dynasty.

**A GREAT INSTITUTION.**

At last the Persian King came to his senses and was compelled to describe the 'Hablul-Matin' "The Holy" and its Editor "Muwayyadul-Islam" (Preserver of Islam). For years together the 'Hablul-Matin' had enjoyed such an influence in Persia that it was read from the rostrums of the mosques, and, Nawab Naseer Hussain 'Khyal', the ex-Chief Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, has rightly written in his auto-biography that Persian cabinets were formed and broken at the choice of 'Hablul-Matin' Syed Jalaluddin was the de-facto uncrowned King of Persia. The office of the 'Hablul-Matin' was not merely an office of a journal, but it was in itself an institution of politics and literature. From the office of the 'Hablul-Matin' the well-known Persian 'dailies' Muftah-ul-Zafar (The key to suc-

(Continued on page 8).

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

**Britain's Destiny.**

It seems that Iraq also is not without those internal troubles that beset India. Whether or no, the knowledge of this fact should provide moral support to this country we would not say. But, we feel, we must inflict on readers the following significant extract from a despatch to the "Statesman" sent by its Baghdad correspondent:—

"It has been a commonplace on the lips of the more anti-British extremists that a minorities (especially Christian minorities) question has been deliberately created by the British in Iraq in order that an excuse may be found for perpetuating British control over the country. When the Iraqi politician sees British public men writing to the papers and demanding that Great Britain should take some action to ensure the adequate protection of the minorities after Iraq enters the League, he says that 'perfidious Albion, having promised to end the mandate, is manoeuvring to prolong it in another form. But, obviously, one must not abandon the minorities to the fate that some believe to be in store for them under Moslem rule merely out of consideration for Iraqi susceptibilities, and it is only right that inquiries should be made into their prospects."

**Hypocritical Sympathy.**

One should, we expect, deplore the tiresome destiny that has dogged Great Britain. For, where there is Britain, there is also a most difficult minorities problem challenging consideration. And, when the challenge is emphasised beyond the possibility of its being ignored immediately, there is the question of Britain retiring from the scene. It is all as deplorable as it is unfortunately inevitable. But, quite seriously, we entirely agree with the "Statesman's" correspondent when he says: "The mistake is, however, to make advertisement of their grievances, or rather of the grievances which some expect that they will suffer at the hands of the Iraq Government. This kind of propaganda must react most unfavourably on the minorities themselves. It at once alienates the sympathies of the Iraqis to whom the minorities become potential traitors in the camp. The minorities are themselves Iraqis and it is their integrity with the Iraq nation that should be emphasised." Substitute India and Indian for Iraq and Iraqis and the above observations eminently apply to this country. Yet the spirit of the wholesome advice to Iraq minorities is forgotten when the "Statesman" as well as Europeans in India and at "Home" try to encourage Indian minorities to separatism. No wonder, that India doubts the 'bona-fides' of their sympathy for the minorities.

**Farcical Committees.**

Mr. Janmayjay Chabildas, President, Bombay Suburban District Local Board, has done well to resign from the local Excise Auvisory Committee. The circumstances that led to his resignation, provide but one more instance to show how contemptuously the advice of the Committee is flouted by Excise officials, whenever it is unpalatable to them. It appears from Mr. Janmayjay's letter to us on the subject that, though the local Excise Committee had unanimously decided that a certain liquor shop at Mahul should not be allowed to be shifted to Mogra, the Excise authorities quietly shifted it without so much as the pretence of asking the Committee to reconsider its decision. Mr. Janmayjay rightly observes: "If this is the treatment to be meted out to the Committee, I think no self-respecting person would care to serve as a member of such a farcical Committee, which has been appointed avowedly to represent the views of the whole district." The best way to organise and enforce the opinion of the district is picketing of liquor shops, and general prohibition propaganda under the auspices of the local Congress Committee.

**A Gentle Snub.**

It is gratifying to note that the Governor of Bengal did not yield to the demand made by a so-called "Citizens' Deputation"—composed, mainly, of Europeans and a few Indian "leaders" like Mr. A.H. Ghaznavi—that he should lose his balance in response to the recent terrorist outrages. Not that His Excellency refused absolutely to humour their fire-eating tendencies. But, he did well to decline, most courteously, the suggestion of "drastic action" and their offer of "help and support." It was a gentle snub to the deputationists. But, we are not quite sure that it was not too gentle to be felt by them.

# HOW INDIANISATION IS CARRIED OUT BY IMPERIAL BANK

—:o:—

## "Anti-National" And Top-Heavy Administration Resented

## SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS ACCUSED OF BEING A BACK NUMBER

Angry protests at the anti-National character and top-heavy administration of the Imperial Bank of India were once more raised on Monday evening when the shareholders of the Bank met to appoint two Directors on the Local Board in place of the two retiring Directors.

PREPARED FOR THE WORST.

Both the management and the protestant shareholders had come prepared for the fight with big bundles of proxies which were seen lying on the table in front of the chairman.

Although the shareholders knew the fate of their attempt, they used the opportunity for criticising the administration and entered vehement protests against the way in which as alleged affairs of the Bank were managed and general proxies obtained ten years before use.

After nearly four hours' heated debate, poll was taken on both the amendments and the meeting was adjourned to next Friday, when the result would be declared.

DETAILS.

Mr. E. J. Bunbury the president of the local Board presided. He said the only business before the meeting was to elect two new directors in place of Mr. N. B. Saklatvala and Mr. E. C. Reid, who were retiring by rotation, but were eligible for re-election. He said that the proposition for the election of each director will be separately moved and voted upon.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas moved that Mr. N. B. Saklatvala should be elected a Director. The proposition was duly seconded.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia moved an amendment that in place of Mr. Saklatvala Mr. Hirjlal Dayabhai Nanavati be appointed a director. He said that the amendment was a logical sequence to shareholders' protest against the highly objectionable and unstisfactory attitude taken up by the management of the Bank. It was a constitutional protest against the top-heavy and extravagant administration.

ALIEN & WOODEN.

The speaker thought that the defects in the administration and the highly unsatisfactory treatment to the Shareholders was due to the fact that the management was "alien and wooden". If the management was National there would have been no occasion for the Banking Inquiry Committee to pass the strictures against the bank which claimed to be a National institution.

THOSE FOUR OFFICES.

Mr. A. D. Shroff supported the amendment in a vigorous speech. He raised several important issues relating to the administration of the Bank. He wanted to know why it had come to be a usage to have four Europeans on the Board, which consisted of seven directors, when the quorum was only of three. He asked if that was the "National Institution" which it was claimed to be. He also wanted to know how it happened consistently since 1922 that the four Europeans always came from four European Houses in Bombay viz., Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Bombay Company, the E. D. Sassoon and Co., and Killick Nixon and Co., "Are these four Houses alone the repositaries of all banking wisdom in the city, or is it that the European talent is so rare in the city that the appointment could not be made but from these Houses?" (Cheers). He further wanted to know if all these Houses were borrowers and if it was an accepted principle that Europeans should always be in a majority?

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

As regads the Indian directors he wanted to know why the same principle of giving representation to prominent trading Houses was not observed in their case. He complained that in the appointment of Indian directors a very vicious principle of communalism had entered, as they always found that the three Indian directors were selected from three different communities viz., Hindus, Muslims and Parsis.

HOW PROXIES ARE OBTAINED.

The speaker then severely criticised the management for the way in which they had secured a large number of general proxies. He alleged that many of those shareholders whose proxies they had secured, and which would be used against the shareholders who wanted to effect reforms, were in complete darkness as to the way in which the proxies were being used. He gave specific instances of this and read out a wire received by the Shareholders' Association from a shareholder holding 4,000 shares stating that he was not aware of the purpose for which the Bank was going to utilise the proxies. He did not doubt that the the Bank held the proxies, but those proxies were obtained ten years back and at least a large number of those who gave the proxies were ignorant of the use which was now being made of them.

Another reason why the shareholders were dissatisfied with the management was their failure to Indianise the staff. They merely talked of it but whenever there was an opportunity to do it they did not make use of it.

THIS INDIANISATION!

Recently there were three vacancies caused by the retiring of three Indians and all the three were filled by Europeans. He gave the three names as Fakirbhoy in the Hundi Department Mr. Yeshwantrao Deshpande and Rao Sahib Balaji. All these were replaced by Europeans and one of them who was drawing only Rs. 600 was replaced by a European who would draw Rs. 1,700 and a monthly allowance of Rs. 300. (Shame, Shame).

That was, he said, the sample of Indianisation of which the management was proud and with which the "Times of India" wanted them to be satisfied. (Shame, Shame). He warned the management that although they would make use of the big bundle of proxies they hd collected, soon there would come a time when such reprehensible tactics would not help them.

NEVER SAY DIE.

Mr. Cooper emphasised the point that the shareholders were the real masters of the Bank and it was for them to select such directors as would guard their interests. The time when the management could have its own way had gone and the shareholders were not going to elect directors whose only concern was to pocket fees and leave things to the management. "You might ignore us to-day on the strength of those scraps of paper, but I want to remind you that within twelve months we will return with double strength and then it will not be possible for you to defeat us" added the speaker.

SHAMDASANI'S PREDICAMENT.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani found himself in a predicament as he did not know whom he should support. Mr. Nanavati he said was his bosom friend while there was no love lost between him and Mr. Saklatvala. Still he supported the motion for Mr. Saklatvala's appointment as he wanted to give him a chance for at least one year. (Cries of No, No, Shamdasani don't mislead the shareholders. He will be there for three years). He advised the shareholders to proceed at a slow speed in their desire to have reforms.

Principal Davar observed that the meeting would be remarkable in the annals of Indian Joint Stock Companies for the revolutionary change in Mr. Shamdasani and his love for Tatas. He complained about the way the management treated the shareholeders and said that the present opposition was a constitutional way of recording their protest against the attiude of the management.

ANTIQUATED METHODS.

The speaker further said that the Shareholders' Association was determined to see that the general proxies held by the Bank were cancelled. They might help the management to-day but would not be of any use in future. The day would soon come when the management would have to acknowledge the strength of the Shareholers and if they did not do it they would have to be sorry for it.

The method of selecting directors to represent them on the local Boards was too antiquated and the speaker wanted that they should move with the time and introduce democratic principles.

A "PRACTICAL" DIRECTOR.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas replied to the criticisms levelled against the management by the shareholders. He said it required explanation and lot of clearing up. The attitude of the shareholders was that they wanted to visit the sins of the Managing Governors on the Directors who had nothing to do with what had happened. Personally he felt that there was nothing wrong in the reply of the Governors to the Shareholders' Association. He was not an antagonist of the Shareholders' Association but he felt that their attitude betrayed want of a sense of practicability and sense of proportion. Things in his opinion were a little overdone. He was sure that any one of the shareholders would not have done better than what the Directors had done (No, No).

BOARDS' "UNANIMITY".

Sir Purshottamdas then replied to the questions raised by Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Shroff. As regards Indianisation he said the Board was unanimous on the need of Indianisation and but for their desire for it the recruitment of Europeans would not have been stopped during the last two years.

As regards Mr. Saklatvala being a borrower from the Bank, Sir Purshottamdas said it was a little loose to talk of him as a borrower. He did not do it for his own sake. It was for the concerns he represented and there was nothing wrong in it. He paid a tribute to Mr. Bunbury for the services he had rendered to the Bank, especially in effecting retrenchment.

BUSINESS AS USUAL.

As to the use of proxies by the Bank he held that the indictment was too sweeping a statement that those who gave the proxies were ignorant of the use that was being made of them. If that was so then they had merely to write to the Bank and cancel their proxies ("Wait. It is shortly coming"). The speaker said the Bank had not done anything extraordinary in using the proxies. Especially looking to the propaganda that was being carried on and which as he was informed by the shareholders was doing lot of harm, they had to take precautionary measures.

The amendment of Mr. Kapadia was then put to vote and on a show of hands was declared carried by 44 against 31.

A poll was demanded by five shareholders all of them Directors and the President after appointing Sir Purshottamdas and Mr. Kapadia as scrutineers directed that the poll should be taken The poll was taken, but the counting of votes was adjourned and the House proceeded to consider the appointment of another director.

MR. GUZDAR'S NAME SUGGESTED AS DIRECTOR.

In order to save time the oppositionists were asked to move their motion first. Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia moved and Mr. Shroff seconded that Mr. Shapurji Gazdar should be appointed Director in place of Mr. E. C. Reid retiring.

Speaking on the motion Mr. Shroff said that thee Shareholders' Association stood for breaking old conventions and to create new ones in their places. He was surprised to hear what he heard from a man of the standing of Sir Purshottamdas. They did not want to fight the issue on personal grounds. Their policy was to co-operate when they could and to oppose when they must.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS SATISFIED

The speaker challenged Sir Purshottamdas to show how and in what respect the attitude of the Oppositionists was one of impracticability. If there was any impracticability the management was responsible for it, as it refused to supply correct information and to co-operate with the shareholders. He was sorry to hear from Sir Purshottamdas that he was satisfied with the pace of Indianisation. Instead of replying to the criticism he went on eulogising Mr. Bunbury. They all knew what were Mr. Bunbury's services but what they wanted to know was a reply to their criticism.

A BACK NUMBER.

Principal Davar complained that the speech of Sir Purshottamdas was provocative. He wanted Sir Purshottamdas to point out in what respect the shareholders were impracticable. He was grieved to see the attitude taken up by Sir Purshottamdas. Sir Purshottamdas was looked upon by Indian mercantile community with great respect for the fights that he fought for them in the past but the speaker wanted to warn him that there was a strong section among them now who felt that Sir Purshottamdas was a back number. His views might have been good five or ten years ago but if he wanted to keep pace with the times he must look at things from the point of view of modern India.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy moved an amendment that Mr. E. C. Reid who was retiring should be appointed a Director. The amendment was duly seconded and supported by Mr. Shamdasani. The latter was continuously interrupted in his speech and occasional cries of "Shame, Shame" and hisses marked his oration.

The amendment was put to vote and declared lost on a show of hands. A poll was demanded and recorded. The meeting then adjourned till 4-0 p.m. on Friday next when the result of poll on both the amendments will be declared.

# "KEEP THE POWDER DRY"!

## Call To Postal And R. M. S. Men

### CAN'T TOLERATE "CUT" IN PAY & REDUCTION IN MEN

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

"Have faith in God, but keep your powder dry. The Postal and R.M.S. subordinate staff in India won't tolerate any reduction in staff or pay as it means starvation to them", said Mr. Mrinalkanti Basu, presiding over the special meeting of the Bengal-Assam Postal and R.M.S. employees at Albert Hall on Sunday evening. Over a thousand postmen and "inferior.' staff attended and exhibited their willingness to stand or fall together with other sections of the subordinate staff.

Mr. D. K. Lahiri Chowdhury, M.L.A., and Union leaders from distant places were present at the meeting. Mr. Basu in the course of his speech referred to the Cabinet crisis in England and observed that the Government there dared not flout the opinion of Labour, whereas in India Government utterly neglected it. Further he said that in England the pay of higher officers was already reduced, but here the maximum was laid down that the Civil Service would not be touched. Mr. Basu thought the Viceroy could come forward with suggestions for reducing his own pay by Rs. 50,000 so that hundreds of poor men might be saved from the "Axe".

Referring to the lot of unnecessary expenditure in the Department the President said that Government had been persuing a "favourite wife" policy towards Telegraph Department and did not follow the recommendations of Ryan and Inchcape Committees which suggested substantial retrenchment in the Telegraph Branch as well as a number of officers and sounded a note of warning that if the united voice of the Postal and R.M.S. employees be treated with contempt there would be a deadlock in the administration.

The meeting then adopted resolutions supporting the memorandum submitted by the Union and opining that no reduction was possible in the subordinate staff. Another resolution expressed indignation at the suspension of the supply of uniforms to postmen and other inferior staff.

## PANDIT JAWAHARLAL IN BENARES

### Students' Address Of Welcome

BENARES, Aug. 24.

Students of the Benares Hindu University presented an address of welcome to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was here in connection with the meetings of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee and its Executive Council. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presided and principal Dhruva and many professors were present.

Pandit Jawaharlal, thanking the students for the address, said that Indians should remember that if were pledged to complete independence and there could be no peace in India so long as that ideal was not reached. Supporting non-violence, he deprecated mixing up non-violence and violent methods, as that was harmful to the cause of the country.—A.P.

## TREATMENT OF POLITICALS.

### Protest Against Insidious Distinctions.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Sikh Association at Chowpatty on Sunday evening. Mr. P. R. Lele presided.

The subject on which speeches were made was classification of political prisoners. Mr. Jamiat Singh explained in the course of a long speech that classification of political prisoners was invidious and the system should not be continued any longer. He narrated his own experiences and gave a picture of what the ordinary volunteers felt in regard to such classifications. He said that Jatin Das had not given up his life in order that such invidious distinctions or political prisoners should be continued but because he wanted that all political prisoners should be treated alike.

Mr. Karnik also spoke.

Mr. Umanath Putli said that classification of political prisoners was inevitable under the present order of society. They could not expect a uniform treatment so long as this structure continued. It was only when power was transferred to the people that they could have uniform treatment for all political prisoners.

He also pointed out that in the case of people who were arrested in connection with industrial disputes the treatment accorded was far different from the treatment due to them. He added that such invidious distinctions would only end when they got power in their own hands.

## C. P. LIGISLATIVE COUNCIL OPENS.

### Peoples' Party Office Bearers

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 24.

Addressing the C. P. Council today the Governor explained that the financial situation of the province was growing worse, owing to the fall in revenue under Excise, Stamps, Forest and Registration.

He referred to the question of reduction of salaries of high paid officials which was now being considered by the Government of India. He made a passing reference to the Civil Disobedience movement and the rescinding of Karachi Congress resolution by the All-India Congress Committee.

After the Governor had left, Mr. Rao, Home Member, moved an adjournment motion in honour of the late Sir Shankerrao which was carried.

The council was then adjourned.

C. P. PEOPLE'S PARTY.

At People's Party meeting held last evening Mr. D. T. Mangalfurty, M.L.C., was elected president of the Party. Mr. Kedar, M.L.C. was elected as leader and Messrs. Kolte and Sheoprasad Pande, Secretaries. A meeting of the People's and Nationalist Party will be held this evening and one candidate, for the presidential election will be chosen.

# GIVE US OUR SAVIOUR!

—:o:—

## THE SMILE AND SMOKE THE DEMOS LOVES.

(By "C. J.")

In one of its messages wired from London this week, "Reuter" describes Mr. Baldwin as leaving the Buckingham Palace smiling and smoking his famous cherrywood pipe while the crowd in the street which surged around his motor-car cheered him.

THE NEW NERO.

Mr. Baldwin's broad British smile put on, no doubt, with just that sense of highly conservative almost regressive emotion, which Mr. George Santayana associates with the representative specimens of the race (if race-characteristics could be so subtly analyzed with the delicate instrument of philosophical observation) and the curling smoke of the briar suggest somehow the image of a modern British Nero, more kindly than callous, fabulously benevolent, a Nero after the people's heart. Mr. Baldwin is always smiling and smoking even when the nation, not to say the Empire, is on the verge of a crisis, in the newspaper parlance, and he would long have been hissed into discomfiture as the nearest substitute for the fiddling Nero if the British public, or, certainly a section of it, did not usher him in as an emissary of a good and kindly fate. These fatalists, indeed, shouted, "Here's the man to save the situation" when the Conservative leader hurried back to London.

HARUN-AL-RASHID.

The simple faith of the poor people is certainly pathetic. Perhaps, it is rooted in the fundamental human nature and furnishes the most rationalistic explanation of how every age makes its heroes and heroines out of the commonest clay of humanity while the men and women enveloped in a saviour's, magic personality must be secretly groaning under the pain of their crowns of pricking thorn. Mr. Baldwin, too, must have his conscience and although our generation (God forbid!) may not have had the opportunity of peeping into the abyss of his martyrdom it must be darkly brooding somewhere in Tintagel, the land of Isolde's drama and tragedy of passionate love amidst all the idyllic peace of the pigsty. For the poor British public every Party chuchun is Harun-Al-Rashid in disguise: Demos never learns nor unlearns.

# Epitaph On "Labour" Government

—:o:—

(By INDIAN TRADE UNIONIST)

The MacDonald Government has resigned. The announcement will not come as a surprise to any one. This was inevitable from the very nature of the circumstances under which Labour accepted Office. The marvel, however, is that Old "Mac" did not get out of 10 Downing Street long ago, and there is no inclination on his part to do so either. Soon after the announcement of the resignation, another announcement has come that he has agreed to form a National Coalition with himself as Prime Minister and the Tories and the Liberals have, evidently, agreed to serve on such a Government. Of course recent telegraphic messages have pointed to this result; but it was still expected that he would have reverted to the position of the Leader of the Opposition. Many sympathisers of his even in his egregious failures and drawbacks will now be constrained to believe that MacDonald's latest performance is the culminating point of his career as a Socialist politician. We'l may they exclaim that with Old "Mac" there is now no question of "Socialism in our Time." But this is another matter.

THE HISTORIC BACKGROUND.

When Labour assumed responsibility by the acceptance by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald of the Premiership of a Minority Government on June 5 of the year 1929 after the General elections the conditions in England, in the Empire or in world politics were already full of complications. The world economic crisis which was epitomised in the World depression pointed the finger to the early rise of a situation of extraordinary complicity which would demand bold handling. The economic life in England had been greatly disturbed. Industrial conditions were already causing great anxiety. The coal question was heading for a crisis of an unprecedented character. Unemployment question had become a veritable nightmare. The Lloyd regime in Egypt had created sufficient muddle on this side ff the Mediterranean. The Arab unrest in Palestine Mandatory had assumed a very serious turn. Above all in India matters were taking an acute turn. In short on all sides the storm of an impending crisis was brewing. A Minority Government, with a rival majority ready to pull it down was certainly not expected to act in as free and courageous a manner as the situation demanded. Naturally the Government had to follow up a policy of accommodation and compromise, a policy which could satisfy none, but which invariably was bound to result in self-stultification. A close study of the two and odd years of the MacDonald Government would convince anybody that Labour has failed in vindicating itself and its pretensions.

IN INTERNATIONAL SPHERE.

But it must be admitted that, despite the great handicaps, the Labour Government has not fared so badly in handling international affairs of momentous nature. Whether it was the successful evolution of the Dawes Plan, of the Young Scheme in regard to the Reparations problem and the evacuation of the Ruhr or in connection with the Hoover proposals, MacDonald's Government has been marked for its tact and statesmanship. What with these achievements in the international sphere, affairs at home and in the Empire were beyond its ability to solve. Conflicting interest in the national economy and Imperial interests could not be handled in the manner in which they ought to have been handled or might possibly have been handled if the Labour Government were a Majority Government. These in fact had already pointed to the crisis ahead.

THE CRASH.

The crash came with the national economic crisis and the failure to formulate an agreed economic policy. Besides the deviation from its own accepted principles in order to accommodate itself to continue in office as long as it was possible had led to the disintegration of the Labour Party. The Mosley defection was only a small demonstrable instance of the growing disgust and acute discontent within. Apart from the latest economy proposals, the proposal of the Royal Commission's to reduce the Unemployment dole as a measure of economy and the Government's suggested approval of the proposal roused the ire of the British Trade Union Congress without whose co-operation and support the Government could not have gone on. The crash, therefore, came and MacDonald has resigned, bargaining for a National Coalition.

POSITION IN INDIA.

India has no reason to be affected adversely by this resignation. It has long been the policy of the British Government not to make the Indian question a Party question and whatever policy was pursued it had the support of all the parties. The "achievement" of the Labour Government in India has been as notorious as of the first Labour Government. It presented India with the monstrous Bengal Ordinance in 1924, in 1928 the launching of the attack on T. U. Movement and in 1930 it had supported a policy of repression that even the most reactionary Tory Government could boast as its own. As far as India is concerned it is the same old story of broken pledges. The only effect of this development in England is the shock it may administer to the "sane elements" in Indian politics which refuse to learn even from experience. The fall of the Labour Government does not in the least alter the position with regard to India, but the strong opposition of front rank labourites like Lansbury, Henderson, and Graham will at least attempt to throw the searchlight on the manoeuvres of the Coalition Government.

## Labour Govt. Resigns

(Continued from page 1.)

the Opposition leaders arrived, and it was evident that Party cooperation was intended. One of the callers at Downing Street was Sir Josiah Stamp, a distinguished economist and Director of the Bank of England.—Reuter.

## MR. BALDWIN INTERVIEWS KING

LONDON, Aug. 23

At three in the afternoon, Mr. Baldwin motored to the Palace and had interviewed the King lasting three-quarters of an hour. Like Mr. MacDonald the Conservative leader was also the centre of interest for the crowd who surged around his car as he departed smiling and smoking his famous cherrywood pipe. —Reuter.

## PREMIER'S INTERVIEW WITH KING.

LONDON, August 23.

Mr. MacDonald's visit to the King does not infer resignation.

Mr. MacDonald spent quarter of an hour with the King and then returned to the Downing Street at 10-40 p.m. The Cabinet meeting broke up at 10-47 p.m. Sir Herbert Samuel arrived at the Downing Street shortly after the return of the Premier.—Reuter.

## GANDHIJI AND LONDON CONFERENCE

### An Egyptian Paper's Comment

"Al-Shoora" of Cairo, commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's consent to attend the Round Table Conference says, that the Mahatma is doing so to give a last chance to Britain to prove her "bona fides" regarding India. The paper further says that Gandhiji knows very well that no good would come out of his London trip, he seems to be acting to London, he seems to be acting on the Arabic proverb which says: "Accompany the man whose truthfulness you suspect to the gate of his house."

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

# SHIPPING NEWS

## Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
August 24.
Corato, Melville, Abadan.
War Pathan, Jones, Abadan.
Badarpur, Wright, Rangoon
Mirpura, Wilson, Calcutta.
Venezia, Ferriani, Shanghai.
Tevere, Stalio, Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.
August 25.
Venezia, Ferriani, Trieste
Tevere, Stalio, Trieste.

LOADING.
August 24.
Steamer Braunfels for Hamburg.

S S Corato:—The B S O S and D Coy's steamer Corato, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Mirpura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Mirpura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Venezia:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Venezia arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S War Pathan:—The A P O Coy's steamer War Pathan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Badarpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and kerosene oil.

S S Tevere:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Tevere, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail today from Bombay Harbour for Trieste etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and through passengers

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, Aug. 24.
2. Ranpura, London, 5-9-31, M. M. and Co.
3 City of Melbourne, Karachi 26-8, K Nixon and Co.
4 Arabia, Italy, 26-8, L T & M Italiana.
9 Masula, U. K. 25-8, M M and Co.
11 Castalia Liverpool 5-9 G Trading Co.
13 Querimba, Rangoon, 27-8, M M & Co.
14 Khandalla E Africa, 26-8-31, M. M. Co.
16 Nirpura, NF, 26-8, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
3. Bamora, P.-Gulf, 26-8-31, M. M., and Co.
8 Hakkai Maru, Japan, 29-8 N Y Kaisha.
4 Varela, Busrah, 22-8, M M & Co.
9 Sirsa, Calcutta, 25-8-31, M. M. and Co.
10/11 Tokushima Maru Japan 31-8-31 N. Y. Kaisha.
15 Janaki, Malabar Coast 25-8-31 Malabar S S Co.

PRINCESS DOCK
A Padma, M'Coast, 25-3-31, S. Hassam and Co.
F Alavi Jeddah N F, Turner Morrison and Co.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, NF, L Narunji & Co.
K Ellora Karachi, 12-9 M and Co
M. San Francisco Xavier, N. F, N. F. Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co.
P Vita, Busrah N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Mantua, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co
Kaiser-i-Hind 4-9 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 11-9 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 18-9 P and O S N Co.
Moldavia 24-9 P and O S N Co.
Naldera 25-9 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Hatrana, 30-8, M M and Co.
Durenda 20-9 M M and Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Nankin, 22-9-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Agra, 1-10-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Shalatta, 28-8-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Simla, 5-9-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Baroda 7-9 K N Co.
Tarantia 4-9 G T Co.
City of Poona 28-9 K N Co.
Circassia 30-9 G T Co.
Clan Macbride, 1-9 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Neidenfels, 29-8, L Edward Ltd.
Altenfel 5-9, L Edward Ltd.
Libenfels 17-9, L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Tullisse 24-9 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Genoa, 25-8-31, M. Italiana.
Aquileia 22-9 M Italiana
FROM TRIESTE.
Moncalieri, 29-8-31, L. T. Co.
Fusijama 5-9 L T Co.
Pilsna 7-9 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Cometekerk, 26-8-31, F F Campbell and Co.

City of Dalhart, 7-9-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Silverfer 2-9 Volkart Bros.
Unicol, 5-10-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
City of Auckland, 24-9 F F Campbell Co.
City of Harvard 10-10 F F Campbell Co.
City of Edinborough 16-10, F F Campbell Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kidderpore, 27-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 28-8-31, P & O S N
Iyo Maru, 30-8-31 N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru 15-9 N Y Kaisha
Kaya Maru 30-9 N Y Kaisha
Celebes Maru 24-8 O S Kaisha
Shunko Maru 9-9 O S Kaisha
Argun Maru 24-9 O S Kaisha.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola, 11-9, M M and Co.
Karanja 26-9 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
FOR LONDON.
Ranpura, 5-9-31 P. and O. S. N. Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 26-8-31 O. M. Italiana.
FOR HAVRE.
Masula, 24-8 M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Hakkai Maru and F N Y Kaisha
Tokushima Maru, 30-8 N Y Kaisha.
FOR HAMBURG.
Braunfels NF, L Edward Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora, 26-8-31 M. M. Co.
Varela, 28-8-31, M. M. and Co.
Querimba, 27-8, M M and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Sirsa, 26-8, M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Dogra, 16-8 T M Co.
FOR DURBAN
Khandalla N F, M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi N F, T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED
FOR LONDON
Ranpura P and O S N Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Masula, M M & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia M. Italiana.
FOR HAMBURG.
Braunfels L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tokushima Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Hakkai Maru N F, Karachi.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sirsa M M and Co.
FOR BUSREH.
BAMORA.
FOR DURBAN
Khandalla M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi T M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Bamora, 22-8-31.
Padma, 22-8-31.
Varela, 24-8-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 24.
S S Ranpura for London.—3000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 4000 cwts. linseed oil cakes H Ramji & Co.

S S Castalia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros., 100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Manchester.—250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 1500 cwts. castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co.; 200 cwts. castor oil, A Bargovindas & Co.

For Glasgow:—400 cwt. castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg. Co.; 400 cwts. castor oil A Bargovindas Co

For Liverpool.—147 cwts. cotton seed, B P & Hayley Ltd.; 40 bales wool raw, W Latham & Co.

S S Masula for Havre.—1,000 cwts. myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Braunfels for Hamburg:—3600 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 2000 cwts. linseed oil cakes H Ramji & Co.; 55 bales cotton waste, The Eastern Tdg. Agency; 11000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 4,200 cwts. linseed H V Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 2000 cwts. joowari, M Bhuta & Co.; 300 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 2000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For New York.—220 cwt. gum karaya, P Koovarji & Co.

For Antwerp:—3000 cwts. ground oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 122 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Tokushima Maru for Osaka.—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Hakkai Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, N Manilal; 486 bales cotton raw, N Futehally.

For Yokkaichi.—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
S S Castalia, Agents, G Tdg. Co. from Manchester.—125 cases paper; 93 cases cottons; 150 cases newspaper; 83 cases cotton yarn; 282 cases machinery; 50 cases starch; 442 bundles steel bars; 500 bundles steel circles; 574 bundles steel; 3000 bags soda ash.

From Liverpool:—40 cases milk 76 cases beer; 1777 cases soap; 37 cases cottons; 65 cases whisky; 50 cases distemper; 133 cases machinery; 49 cases bolts and nuts; 2350 cases adamatine blocks 45 cases starch; 300 cases tiles; 25 cases cotton yarn; 125 cases motor and cycle covers; 180 bundles steel axles; 279 bundles steel sheets; 492 bundles steel; 130 drums dyes; 30 drums paint; 317 drums and 2100 bags chemicals; 39 bales woflens; 80 drums lub. grease.

From Glasgow:—97 cases cotton thread; 45 cases cottons; 246 cases paper; 42 cases hammers, 673 cases whisky; 15 cases rum; 35 cases wine; 800 cases beer; 34 cases enamal; 485 loose cisterns; 495 cases ale; 2099 plates spelter; 114 bundles pipes; 52 bundles wheels and axles; 231 bundles steel tank materials; 675 bundles steel rivets; 1150 bundles steel tubes; 100 bundles fire-clay; 542 drums paint; 462 loose jars.

## WORKS OF ART IN SPAIN.

### Govt. Conscious Of Duty Of Preservation.

The International Museums Office of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has issued the following communique:—

Information of a disquieting nature has recently appeared in the press to the effect that works of art have suffered damage during the disturbances that broke out on the occasion of the change of political regime in Spain.

The Directorate of Fine Arts of the Spanish Republic has addressed the following communication to the International Museums Office in this connection:

The Government of the Spanish Republic has, by the promulgation of energetic legislative measures, exercised the utmost vigilance in regard to the protection of national artistic property. Nevertheless, however great may be the precautions taken at time of a change in a country's political regime, it is always impossible to prevent, in an absolute manner, certain regrettable acts due to the exaltation and discontent of a portion of the population.

In the case of the Spanish revolution, the Directorate of Fine Arts points out that is all to the credit of the Spanish Republic that it was able to reduce the consequences of these disorders to a minimum. Thus, apart from the trouble which occurred at Malaga, where certain works by Pedro-Mina, the noted sculptor of the XVIIth century, were destroyed, the artistic treasures of Spain suffered no damage. The Spanish Government is the first to deplore these losses and it did not fail to take all requisite steps to avoid a repetition of incidents of this kind.

The Directorate of Spanish Fine Arts asks the International Museums Office to exercise its authority with a view to informing international public opinion that the Spanish Government, fully conscious of its high mission, will do all in its power to ensure the protection of the national artistic wealth, which so admirably expresses the high degree attained by Spanish culture.

## DIVORCED WIFE'S CONCERN

### Informs Police Of Alleged Foul Play When Former Husband Dies

At the instance of his divorced wife the Bombay police are making inquiries into the death mystery of one Mr. Lea residing at Thaver Building, Babula Tank Road, Bombay.

The doctor who treated the deceased ascribes death to natural causes but the deceased's divorced wife suspects foul play!

The deceased divorced his wife 8 years ago, and was staying with another lady since then. He was suffering from throat trouble, for the past one year, and was under the treatment of Dr. D'Cruz of Belasis Road.

The deceased died on Sunday afternoon, and death was certified by the doctor to be due to natural causes.

The deceased's divorced wife, however, informed the police that she suspected foul play, and, the body was therefore taken charge of, and sent to the Morgue.

A post-mortem examination is being held.

## FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

—:o:—
Bombay, Aug. 24.
LIVERPOOL WHEAT:
Oct. s. 3/10-7/8d. —1/2d.
Dec. s. 4/-1/2d. —1/2d.
March s. 4/3-1/2d. —3/8d.
CHICAGO WHEAT:—
Sept. Dol. 4.48-5/8 —1/2.
Dec. Dol. 52-1/2 —1/2.
March Dol. 55-1/2 —5/8.
Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom, 2,550,000 quarters.
LONDON LINSEED:
August £8-3-9 up sh. 5.
Market steady.
ARGENTINE LINSEED:—
Oct. 11.50 —.11
Nov. 11.58 —.12
Market easy.
LONDON LINSEED OIL:—
Sept./Dec. sh. 14/9d. —3d.
Jan/April sh. 15/9d. —1-1/2d.
Market quiet.
WHEAT CABLE (Chicago):
"Prices declined on bear pressure, lower outside markets and liquidation. Closed easy."

## WEATHER REPORT.

### Monsoon Active In Many Provinces.

POONA, Aug. 24.
Yesterdays depression is shallow and lies this morning over South-east Rajputana. The monsoon has been active in Burma, Malabar, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, West Central Provinces, West Central India, East Gujarat and South Rajputana and along and near the Punjab and Kumaon Hills.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Berma, West Central India Berar West Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, West United Provinces, East Central India, East and North Punjab, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bihar, Kashmir, Soutr Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

### BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 24.
Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 24-8-31 Colaba Point 0.166" Fort 0.21" J. J. Hospital 0.28".
Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 75.05" Fort 82.25" J. J. Hospital 75.54".
Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 43.09" Fort 49.25" J. J. Hospital 46.87.
Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 46.77" Fort 64.70" J. J. Hospital 51.73".

### COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24-8-1931.
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.669 inches (.091 below normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.033 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.4 degrees (2.6 below normay).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.8 degrees (2.1 above normay).

## MYMENSINGH FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE'S APPEAL

### Thousands Face To Face With Death

MYMENSINGH (Bengal), August 21.
The Secretary of the Mymensingh Flood Relief Committee, writes:—

"The harrowing tales of distress of the villagers of Bengal are being broadcasted in the daily papers. Thousands of people have been deprived of their hearth and home, and pass their days at the mercy of others. No such flood did ever take place in the history of Mymensingh. If no immediate relief is offered, thousands will inevitably face death for want of food and clothings. Houses have been tumbled down and cattles swept away. Some of the distressed families including females are putting up in rags in their huts and cannot stir out for want of proper clothings. The economic distress of Mymensingh the largest jute-producing district of India, is going to be accelerated day by day by the unexpected fall in jute prices. No substantial relief is possible and practicable from among the inhabitants of this district.

May I, therefore, humbly crave your generous contributions to save the lives of thousands of people, at the point of death for want of food. All contributions will be thankfully received by Sjt. Brojendra Narayan Acharyya Choudhury, Treasurer or Sjt. Brojendra Kumar Ukil, the Secretary of the District Flood Relief Committee, Mymensingh, Bengal."

## HELP RAJAPUR FLOOD-STRICKEN!

### People Are Without Houses.

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJAPUR, Aug. 20.
The Committee recently formed to collect funds for giving relief to those who have suffered in the last floods have set their machinery working in right earnest to do what little they can. Efforts are being made to collect funds locally and to approach the organisations started in Bombay for funds.

The Committee received from the Bombay Commission Agents' Association a donation of Rs. 1,000 and the work of giving immediate relief in the shape of food-stuffs and clothing has already been started by the Committee. The Flood Relief Committee has so far distributed about 100 bags of rice to the destitute families.

HOUSING THE HOUSELESS.
The Committee has been endeavouring to collect reliable information about the damage caused by the floods to fields, crops and property in the Taluka and necessary forms for gathering relevant information have already been issued.

The most pressing need with which the Committee is confronted is in respect of those whose houses have been completely washed away or seriously damaged in Rajapur proper as well as in adjoining villages. The owners of these houses being very poor are not in a position either to undertake repairs or reconstruction of these ruins unless they get substantial help from outside. It is estimated roughly that a sum of Rs. 10,000 roughly will be required in this connection.

## SKETCH OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

(Continued from Page 6.)

vine hands, so that my service may become more certain because uninterrupted by the baser self in me." God is Pure Act, as the Catholic philosophers have said, and perfect contemplation frees the soul to act unwearisedly even as God acts. Or the process may operate in the reverse direction, and we may come to God through action. "Self-realisation I hold to be impossible without service of and identification with the poorest." "God of himself seeks for His seat the heart of him who serves his fellow-men." "He who would be a devotee must serve the suppressed and the poverty-stricken by body, soul, and mind." "He who spins before the poor inviting them to do likewise, serves God as no one else does." The Lord says in the Gita: "He who gives me even a trifle, such as a fruit or a flower or even a leaf, in the spirit of devotion, is my servant. And He hath His footstool where live "the poorest and the lowliest and the lost." The work of spinning, therefore, for such, is the greatest prayer, the greatest worship, the greatest sacrifice. A prayerful heart is the vehicle, and service makes the heart prayerful. "Those Hindus who in this age serve the 'untouchables' from a full heart, they truly pray; those who spin prayerfully for the poor and the needy, they truly pray."

BASIC FOUNDATION OF LIFE.
Religion must be the foundation of every department of life. "Human society is a ceaseless growth, an unfoldment in terms of spirituality." "Politics, divorced from religion, has absolutely no meaning." Economics, to be worth anything must be capable "of being reduced to terms of religion and spirituality." Public life must be based on truth and sacrifice. "None can officiate at the altar of Swaraj, who do not approach it with a pure hand and a pure heart." So with the unknown author of "the Epistle to the Hebrews," Mahatma Gandhi looks forward to the ideal spiritual "city which hath the foundations, whose builder and maker is God." He would not use the symbolism of a city, for it has not been a Jerusalem or a Rome, that has captured his imagination. His vision would be of the perfect village—shall we say, not the new—Jerusalem, but the new Vedchhi coming down from heaven. Yet there is great truth in Mr. C. F. Andrews' beautiful words. "There is a spiritual city which he has been building up out of an imperishable fabric. Its foundations are deeply and truly laid in the Kingdom of God. No oppression of the poor has gone to create it. Love and devotion and service are its decorations. No military pomp reigns within its borders, but only the peaceful harmony of human souls. Race and colour distinctions have no place in it. Not a clash of religious controversy mars its harmony. Its empire is the heart."

## LATE SYED JALALUDDIN AL-HUSAINI.

(Continued from page 6).

cess) and "Azad" were published. The famous English journal "Mulk-o-Millat" was also started under the guidance of Syed Jalaluddin by now Sir, and then Mr. Abdul Rahim. Many a prominent book of great literary value was published from this office. For about half a century Syed Jalaluddin led an active political and literary life, the rigour of which had cost him physically. Though he was deprived of his sight, yet the brightness of his mind and heart remained the same throughout. I had the great honour and privilege to sit at his feet frequently for some years prior to his death. Whenever he spoke of his beloved country "Irak", the land of Sohrab and Rustom, the land of glorious sunshines and smiling moonlights, the land of blooming roses and of heart-rendering sweet melodies of nightingles, he wept and sobbed for hours together. He held in great reverence his political leader, Jamaluddin, so much so that he named his only son after him.

SAVIOUR OF PERSIA.
Many an Indian political leader like the late Maulana Muhammad Ali, the late C. R. Das, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sir Abdul Rahim, Dr. Sir A. Suharwardy, Nawab Naseer Hussain 'Khyal', and others of public fame are much indebted to the great departing soul at whose august hands they had gained much. In his practically retiring age, the Indian Government wanted to deport him out of India, but the Hindus and Muslims protested alike, against the strange "order" of the Government. Moreover, Mustafa Kamal Pasha, Raza Shah Pahelvi, King Amanullah and others extended their sympathy towards the great man. They invited him to come to their respective countries as a State guest. Seeing the force of foreign and Indian opinions the Indian Government withdrew its uncalled-for order. Syed Jalaluddin has left behind four daughters and one son His death is not only a loss to Persia or India, but to the whole humanity and civilised world. He lived and died for the emancipation of the oppressed ones. To-day he is not amongst us, but his brave and desperate memorable actions in overthrowing mis-rule from his country and his suffering and hard labour in the cause of oppressed Persian nation, are the soul inspiring features of the history of Nationalism. His name will go down to posterity as the saviour of the Persian empire. India also owes a great deal to the magnificent soul for her wide-awakening of political thoughts. As a man, he was very broad-minded, affectionate, generous and bounteous. The largeness of his heart knew no bounds. His ever-green memory will always remain in the hearts of those who had been privileged to known him. May his soul rest in peace?

## CONGRESS FLAG WAVING ON SUNDAY.

### Prohibition Campaign Started

A fleet of motor lorries paraded Bombay streets with big anti-drink posters, numerous Prabhat Feris went round the city singing prohibition songs and a large number of processions went through every part of the city waving national flags and shouting "Down with the drink evil" on Sunday morning when the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee inaugurated the "Dry Week" in Bombay.

Instructive pictures showing the misery and havoc caused by the drink evil in Indian families and posters appealing to the citizens to give up the drink habit posted everywhere formed part of the hurricane prohibition campaign.

The processions terminated in public meetings where the national flag was hoisted and speeches delivered on the subject of prohibition.

"GIVT UP DRINK AND BE HAPPY."
In Girgaum a large number of Prabhat Feris marched in a procession singing songs the burden of which was "Give up drink and be happy."

Thousands of leaflets were distributed asking the people to organise an army pledged to prohibition.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, presided at two flag salutation ceremonies held in Bhuleshwar and Mandvi in the morning. He said that the Congress was determined to see Bombay completely "Dry" as soon as possible and appealed to the people to help the Congress campaign.

More than 5,000 people were present when Mrs. Lilavati Munshi hoisted the national Flag at Khoja Moholla, where a large number of Muslims were present. She emphasised the need of organised attempts to put down the drink evil.

At Byculla and other wards also the "Dry Week" was enthusiastically celebrated.

## A Bangalore "At Home"

(From A Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, Aug. 22.
Messrs. Kochikar Brothers, Madras Branch Secretaries, of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, gave an 'At Home' to Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Chairman of the Company, Mr. P. J. Bilimoria, and Mr. A. M. Kajiji Directors of the Company, at their Bangalore Branch Office, near Vishweshwarapuram circle, on Wednesday Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and the two Directors of the Company were received by Mr. K. Padmanabha Pai, Managing Proprietor of Messrs. Kochikar Brothers, and introduced to the distinguished gathering. After a group photo was taken, lunch and tea were served, the Modern Hotel being the Caterers.

PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 6-30 and 10.

A SAM WOOD production
Based on the play "Within the Law," by Bayard Veiller
Is Love Mightier Than Revenge?
Caught in conflicting emotions, see what Mary Turner does. A great star in Bayard Veiller's sensational screen drama!
JOAN CRAWFORD in PAID with Robert Armstrong Marie Prevost
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE
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FLIP THE FROG (CARTOON)
HEAR
RAMSAY MACDONALD
ON
THE WORLD PEACE
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FORGET NOT:— "OUR RACE TIPS" IS MONEY MAKING PROPOSITION.

# LYNCH LAW IN ACTION.

—:o:—

## A HARROWING TALE

Mr. Hilton Butler writes in "New Republic," New York:—

I saw Jim Ivy at the stake in Rocky Ford, Mississippi, one September Sunday afternoon, and his scream "Oh, God! Oh, God damn!" was the only sound from a human voice that I thought might, by sheer strength alone reach heaven.

Jim was charged with rape. Sunday morning, officers took him to a hospital where the girl victim of an assault pointed him out as the guilty man. A mob failed to get him just then. In the afternoon it succeeded very well indeed.

Jim was staked with heavy chains and dry wood was piled knee-high around him. Gasoline tanks were tapped for fuel. Three men set the wood and Jim on fire.

I saw the flames climb high on Jim. Jim screamed, prayed and cursed; he struggled so hard that he snapped one of the log chains that bound his ankles to the stake. I was looking into his eyes that second. They were popping with pain and terror, but at the snapping of the one chain, a flash of happiness shot into them. It soon vanished. The other chains held him to the rising fire.

Jim was still crying the curious "Oh, God! Oh, God damn!" when the flames reached up and burned his screaming voice into silence. The mob turned to go. It was about time for supper.

I saw and reported the lynching of John Hatfield in Ellisville, Mississippi, but there were at least 10,000 people in the pasture not a mere 600 as there were at Rocky Ford. The district attorney, T. Webber Wilson of Laurel, later elected to Congress, was there. I got an interview out of him about the matter after he had stood on the running board of an automobile and made a speech to the mob.

In the noon edition of the State's biggest newspaper, "The Jackson Daily News," Editor Frederick Sullens definitely announced in an eight-column front-page streamer that Hartfield would be lynched promptly at 5 p. m. He was. I had to drop from a tree behind him to escape bullets fired at his swinging body.

Every time a bullet hit an arm, out it flopped like a semaphore. The legs didn't flop so easily. My newspaper account of it said that not less than 2,000 bullets were fired into his body. One of them finally clipped the rope. John's body fell to the ground, a fire was built around it, and John was cremated.

* * *

That night something else happened. A grinning man in Laurel exhibited to a sidewalk crowd a quart jar filled with alcohol, in which a finger cut jaggedly from a Negro's hand bobbed up and down.

"I got a finger, by God," the grinning man said. "And I got some photographs, too."

He passed them around. One showed John hanging from the tree, his bullet-riddled body naked except for a pair of olive-drab army breeches. Another showed a smoldering pile of ashes beneath a dangling rope.

"These photos," the grinning man said, "are twenty cents each." He sold out quickly. I bought some myself, as many as I could, and tore them up when I got out of sight.

"Ain't nobody can buy this finger," he announced proudly. "I cut it off'n him myself. Gosh, but that nigger was tough—tougher than the wishers of a bull, by God, I like never to have sawed through it with a knife, but I did. He screamed like a woman when I done it, the yeller———."

He said it in expressive language.

"We orter kill more of 'em around here," he amplified. "Teach 'em a lesson. Only way I see to stop raping is to keep on lynching. I'm goner put this finger on exhibition in my store window to-morrow, boys, and I want you to drop around."

He grinned again.

"And don't forget to bring the ladies!"

* * *

I have witnessed four other lynchings, and have had reason to question the veracity of certain reports of mysterious deaths to black men in the few years I have been a newspaper reporter in the South.

Not many years ago a Negro was found on a roadside near a logging camp, dead from a badly battered head. A local investigation ceased with a report that it "appeared" he had had "met death in falling from a wagon." Since it is a common practice in the South to use physical means to run any "undesirable" Negro away from a logging camp, is it not possible that the pursuers may have become too zealous in the means to accomplish their desire?

In such an unexpected termination of a playful little chase, "death by natural causes," "falling from a wagon," "accident," or even "unknown causes," save the trouble of a courtroom explanation at the expense of the already heavily burdened taxpayers, especially if the victim's skin is black.

"That is not lynching. That is murder," a friend of mine protested when I recited the case. It satisfied him that the fair name of his State had not been scratched with another "x" at Tskegee Institute for another lynching. To him there had to be a rope or a fire to constitute a bona-fide case of Judge Lynch in action.

Murder, assault, "throwing stones" and "being a bad nigger" are some of the reasons other than rape I have heard assigned as the causes of recent lynchings.

* * *

Whatever the immediate cause assigned, it seems to me that the generating cause is overlooked. It is this: In the sections where the lynching toll is heaviest, there is a noticeable lack of crowd-drawing amusements and a type of employment that permits abandonment on sudden notice and a return at convenience without inviting the loss of a job.

Lynchings are rare in industrial sections and in cities. The Northerner will say that Northern residents are more law-abiding than their so-called "hot blooded" Southern friends. The real reason, it strikes me, is that in the sections where lynchings are rare, there is something more than law-abiding citizenship and law-enforcing officers—there is a type of employment that does not permit employees to rush out at a moment's notice to join a lynching bee; and since mobs gather courage in proportion to number, the lack of available men sharply curtails the field operations of Judge Lynch.

In the sections where lynching records are heaviest there is a dominance of the type of work that permits sudden abandonment, like work in the fields. Few Southern cities of any size are now reporting lynchings within their corporate limits. Judge Lynch flourishes principally in the smaller towns or isolated communities, where the matter of faising a mob is a quick and simple process, unhandicapped by working conditions that make it necessary for a man to punch a clock, get a leave of absence or throw up his job to get away for an afternoon of amusement at a lynching.

In sections where there are few or no night attractions for the restless element, the crowd that gathers on the street corners or at the forks of the road, is highly available material for a lynching party. Perhaps, a few more picture shows, or even pool rooms and dance halls, would distribute the restless element sufficiently to keep it well occupied and amused until time for bed.

It is an obvious thesis that idleness has accelerated lynchings independent of all other causes in the past two years. Official figures show a sharp rise of the lynching graph since the beginning of the depression in America. In 1927, 1928 and 1929—years of reasonably widespread prosperity and instalment contentment—the lynching graph was running along at a rather calm level. Up it shot in 1930—more than 150 per cent. The depression may or may not be to blame, but there seems to be a damaging case of circumstantial evidence. Moreover, the depression brought a sharp increase in the number of attempted lynchings. Judge Lynch endeavoured to get into action thirty-seven more times in 1930 than the vital statistics show. He was defeated principally by the hasty removal of intended victims from the mob zone; several times he was defeated because his followers lacked the courage to look up the barrel of a national guardsman's rifle.

* * *

There were twenty-five lynchings in 1930, compared to ten in 1929. In 1929, before the crash, people generally were in a fairly good and unsuspecting humor. In 1930, the depression invaded everything from Broadway to the R.F.D.'s. Tempers grew short and ugly, restlessness demanded an outlet, hysteria became cyclonic—and lynchings more than doubled.

In Mississippi, for example, there are more men out of work to-day than at any other time in the history of the State, according to a survey made by Holt E. J. Ross, president of the State Federation of Labor. Such a situation not only sets up the danger of idlers taking the law into their own hands with real or imaginary criminals, but it gives added hours of crime commission.

Dennis Murphree, candidate for re-election as Governor of Mississippi in a 1927 primary, went so far, from a hard-boiled Southern political point of view, to prevent a lynching in the capital city of Jackson that he mobilized the national guard and threw up barbed-wire barricade around the jail.

The Negro involved was hanged by due process of law, but Governor Murphree went down to defeat at the polls a week later by more than 10,000 votes. The man who succeeded him, the present Governor Theodore G. Bilbo, has called out the national guard to hunt a few criminals, but thirteen lynchings have occurred under his administration.

Georgia and Mississippi have long been engaged in a neck-and-neck race for the lynching honours. Their methods and provocations are largely the same. In Rarien, Georgia, two Negroes loitered near a bank. Questioned by the night watchman, they shot him and fled. They were captured and jailed, but the mob invaded the jail and shot them to death. In DeKalb, Mississippi, two Negroes robbed a man and his wife, tourists, of less than dol. 200 and, so the reports from that inland section said, threatened an attack upon the woman. Deputies taking them away for "due process of law" were overpowered and the setting of the sun silhouetted two swinging bodies against the west.

A mob took Harold ("Doc") Jackson from a jail at Poplarville, home town of Governor Bilbo. A rope was tied to "Doc's" neck, and fastened to a bridge support. He was told to jump down toward the creeck. Whether he jumped or was shoved off the coroner's jury did not say. But the next morning his lifeless form was dangling from the bridge.

The Governor sent a "law and order" telegram to the high sheriff, a grand jury was thrown into extraordinary sessions, and instructions were given it by the presiding judge to learn the names of the members of the mob and to bring in first-degree-murder indictments. For five days the jury deliberated. But its official report stated that "in view of the extreme precautions used by the mob, we have wholly failed in our efforts to apprehend them."

They cannot claim all the failure. The Negro uplift societies, the white nobility aligned with associations for the advancement of the coloured, the ministry, the law, the state, the advocates of the Dyer anti-lynching bill and the great American press have failed to do half so much towards eliminating Judge Lynch as have, without effort and probably wholly without being heretofore credited with so doing, the radio, the movies, the dance halls, the hotel lobbies, the pool rooms, good roads and cheap automobiles.

## THE THRILL OF NAKEDNESS

Oliver Hirst writes in the "New Statesman and Nation":—

"During the last ten years all the world has fixed its eyes on the political life of Germany, but very few will have noticed a social movement fraught with far deeper significance and more epoch-making results than the ephemeral structures of financiers and politicians! Behind the scenes, away from the footlights, a social revolution has been carried through in Germany which must inevitably result in the liberation of the whole human race from a bondage and a curse that has existed for thousands of years!

At long last, the lesson of the first chapter of Genesis is being perceived, and the fear and false shame of nakedness is being banished from the mentality of mankind, and the purification of society is being tackled at the source. There are now scores of societies, all over Germany, of people who gather together for games and sports of all kinds in the open air, in a state of complete nakedness; of people who have finished with the "shades of the charnel-house" that gather round the growing boy, who have abandoned the "impure hush" about all matters relating to sex, and who regard such things with that cleanliness which simple natural facts and processes demand.

This is the only real "Purity" movement of the many that have been attempted throughout the centuries, and the way in which it does purify can only be learned from a visit to a Gelande and a sight of hundreds of men and women, parents and children, in blissful freedom. The effect of such a visit cannot possibly be described—it must be experienced to be known! It acts, with many people, like immersion in a bath of disinfectant, from which one emerges with all sorts of subtle mental and spiritual poisons washed completely away! One is ashamed of one's own coverings, in the presence of these pure creatures, and ashamed of all the troop of hidden thoughts that suddenly appear from the dark caverns of the mind, but which mercifully vanish as soon as they emerge into such a blessed atmosphere! The physical value of fresh air and sunlight is a matter of fairly general knowledge, but the mental and spiritual benefit is beyond all imagination.

The movement grows daily and can never look back, and it must count as Germany's greatest contribution to the cause of human progress (not excluding the Theory of Relativity!) A recent congress in Berlin was attended by over 3,000 members of societies from all over Germany! A stage performance by 300 gymnasts from a nudity school was witnessed by an audience of town councillors and other dignitaries and their wives, who were inevitably converted on the spot! There is no ground for an opponent to stand on! An opponent discloses himself as the victim of an obscene obsession, and shows by his attitude, that he cannot think of the naked human form without immediate thought of several activity! But he can be cured, let me repeat, by a visit to a camp where hundreds of men and women, parents and their children, have attained to purity, and where his own view of existence will undergo a complete transformation as by a miracle."

## EIGHT JUDGES PUZZLED

### When Does A Man Cease To Be 23?

When is a man 23? Five judges—the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) and Justices Roche, Acton Hawke and Humphreys—sat yesterday as a Court of Criminal Appeal to solve the problem.

They had to decide whether a man who has passed his 23rd birthday, but has not yet attained his 24 can be said to be 23 withing the meaning of a phrase in a section of an Act of Parliament.

A court composed of three judges had ordered that the case be heard by a fuller court.

The question arose on the appeal of Thomas Chapman against his conviction at Huntingdon Assizes for an alleged offence against a girl under 16.

Mr. Alban Gordon (for Chapman) said at the date of the alleged offence Chapman was 23 years and five or six months.

Lord Hewart: Does not a man cease to be 23 the moment he passes into his 24th year?

Mr. Gordon: I submit not. He is of the age of 23 for a period of 365 days.

In other words, he is 23 until he is 24?—That is so.

Mr. Gordon said none of the statutes threw much light on the point, because all of them varied in an extraordinary way.

Mr. Linton Thorp (for the Crown) said Chapman was 23 years and five months. That was over 23.

Lord Hewart, giving judgment, and quoting from "Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes," read:

"The effect of the rule of strict construction might almost be summed up in the remark that where an equivocal word or ambiguous sentence leaves a reasonable doubt of its meaning, which the canons of interpretation fail to solve, the benefit of the doubt should be given to the subject, and against the legislature which has failed to explain itself."

On that ground, he said, the Court had decided to allow the appeal and quash the conviction —"Daily Herald."

## MISS LIBERTY SPARKLES

### Vision Of Sweetness And Light.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.

"Miss Liberty"—as the New York Statue of Liberty is familiarly called—will emerge in a few days' time as the most modern of damsels.

Her flowing garments will shine with a glitter worthy of Chanel. Her double chin and bulbous nose will be no more. Her features, ooth by night and by day, will rival those of Aphrodite.

The electrical beauty doctors have nearly finished their work on her. In a few days she will be flood-lit with a brilliance far surpassing anything attempted in the past.

Nearly 100 points of light will be concealed in her garments and the windows of her "crown" will each contain a sparkling jewel of light.

Electricians state that the problem of lighting the statue is one of the most complicated. Shadows cast by her uplifted torch have always given her the appearance of having a double chin, while the nose has shaded the cheeks and spoilt the beatific expression of the face.

Now the experts say they have overcome all this, and the pressing of a button will shortly reveal a completely modernised woman to those appreaohing New York Harbour by night.—Daily Herald."

...nothing else!

Why? Simply because CAFIASPIRIN is the name of the real "Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin (the original tablets prescribed by Physicians for many years and recognised the world over as the only genuine Aspirin) combined with Caffeine, the popular heart tonic, giving thereby a safer and prompter remedy for people living in the tropics than all the other so-called improved Aspirin brands on the market. There is nothing like CAFIASPIRIN to relieve instantaneously all kinds of headaches, tooth- and earaches neuralgia, ill-effects from too much alcohol, excessive mental work etc. CAFIASPIRIN restores your vigour and blood circulation without affecting your heart or kidneys. Avoid the dangers of substitutes and imitations by saying distinctly "Bayer's CAFIASPIRIN" —; not just "Aspirin tablets" or something else. It is important.

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## CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED

REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN FOUND.

DERK P. YONKERMAN, DISCOVERER OF THE NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., (Dept. C. 366) 118/120 Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4, enclosing 6d. in British P. Order to cover cost of carriage and packing and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest, a Cold on your Lungs, or any throat or Lung trouble, write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

## TALK WITH SPIRITS

And communicate with your deceased relatives and friends. Also the astrayed persons or things or a treasure subject of a sealed envelope, and the articles of a lock-up box etc., can be ascertained with this new invention Media DE SPIRITSE, America. Simple to act, limited stock. Make haste to get one for Rs. 3 only postage extra.

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# What the People Say

## TRAMWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have seen, many a time, on the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company's cars, that the driver, with the help of conductor, runs his car, through a station where he is shown to halt, only for the reason of its being over-crowded. But it so happens, that some passengers have to alight at the same station, where it runs through and being over-carried not through their fault, have to undergo the trouble of retreating and thus waste their time. People travel, for the sake of comfort, avoidance of trouble of walking and also reaching their destination early, and if such a thing goes on, it is detrimental to the interests of the Company, as some would prefer walking than spending money, which carries no fruit. I would like to know if any rule permits the driver or the conductor, to carry the car through, a halting station. If not, the Authorities should strictly warn them to stop the car at such station, even though the car, when on service, may be full or empty.—Yours, etc.,

Virar, August 20. DATTARAM B. GIDH.

## GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND QUARTERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is rumoured that there is going to be a drastic cut in the house rent allowance drawn by Government servants; if such be the case the Retrenchment Committee should go into this question very carefully as it will then be seen the great difference between the different Government employees. There could certainly be a certain amount of retrenchment in this line, but only from the top of the ladder as I may mention that it is a well known fact that some of the Government Officials, who are supplied with quarters, either rent out a portion or keep boarders. Now this clearly shows that these people have too much accommodation allotted to them and if parts of their flats were retrenched it would be a great saving as other Government servants could be accommodated there. It may interest the Retrenchment Committee to know that a railway employee who is allotted quarters is not allowed to have anyone out of his family who is employed to stay with him unless he gets permission and then he is charged an extra exorbitant rentage which clearly shows that the quarters are only meant for railway employees. The same rule should apply to Government quarters. These abuses can and should be investigated thoroughly before any cuts are made from the bottom of the ladder and I would suggest a non-Government Servant do the investigating.—Yours, etc.

"JUSTICE."

## BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems that the voice of the Congress is making itself felt in the Bandra Municipality. A series of resolutions on khaddar and Swadeshi moved by Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, the Congress representative, were carried, the reactionaries sustaining a crushing defeat. Mr. Dahanukar deserves to be congratulated on his single-handed fight on behalf of the Congress against a determined band of reactionaries. If a solitary Congressman is able to achieve such good results it is for the ratepayers of Bandra to realise what tremendous gain it would be to them if the entire municipality is captured by the Congressmen. The people naturally wish to have cheap water supply, good roads, better sanitary arrangements and uptodate administration, out then is it not their duty to help the Congressmen to capture the Municipality without which nothing can be done? We want pure and true Congress workers and not humugs to enter the municipality. In Bandra we have a very sad experience of reactionaries entering the municipality with Congress slogans on their lips. I, therefore, warn all the Congress workers against rendering any help to such men. I hope the rate-payers of Bandra will send only such men as may be nominated by the Congress at the time of the next general elections which are fast approaching.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

## BOHRAS AND WAKF ACT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Recently there seems to have been a stir in the Dawoodi Bohra Community of the Bombay Presidency on account of the very wise step of the Bombay Government in applying the Wakf Act to the Dawoodi Bohras who were exempted from its operation till now. On 16-8-31 a meeting of the Bohras of this place was held to protest against the application of the Wakf Act. Some 100 or 150 persons attended the meeting. After the meeting was over those assembled took out a procession through the main streets of the Town. On its return the procession showed itself in its true colour by performing an act of sheer goondaism. Some members of the procession finding one Kurban Hussein Asgarali, an Advocate of the Wakf Act near the great mosque, attacked him and belaboured him severely causing serious injurious on the head. The matter has been reported to the Police who are conducting an investigation.

Notwithstanding this spurious agitation the opinion of the educated and sober-minded Bohras who do not make a fetish of religion in all matters is gaining strength and they are very much gratified to see that at last the Bombay Government have thought it better to apply the Wakf Act to the Bohras. It is better late than never—And the vast majority of the educated Bohras avail themselves of this opportunity to convey their heartfelt thanks through your worthy columns to his H. Excellency the Governor and Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed, the Minister of Education.—Yours etc.

A TRUE DAWOODI BOHRA.
Godhra,
Aug. 20.

## IMPERIAL BANK MEETING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read the report of the meeting of the shareholders in your issue of Tuesday last. Though the report was extensive, there are certain notable omissions from the speech which I delivered in the meeting and which is enclosed herewith, you will see that I had made important suggestions. Several of my shareholder friends to whom I had made known my suggestions were surprised not to find them in your well-known paper. I therefore hope that you will find space, to fill up the omission, for my speech in the next issue.—Yours, etc.,

DINSHAH M. KANGA,
Advocate, High Court.

The following is the text of the speech:

Much has been said about the heavy expenses and inefficient management of the Bank, but I assure you it is not the expenses, it is not the management butit is the declaration of a lesser dividend that has upset and offended all these shareholders. Mr. President, the Imperial Bank shares are gilt-edged securities and are good and even better than Government securities in some respects. They have been invested as such by poor widows and poor shareholders who live from hand to mouth and on these dividends I know that the Governors have no power to declare any additional dividend at this meeting. But I suggest and appeal to the authorities concerned to declare quarterly dividend, in the form of a bonus, which I know they have full power to do three months after the dividend has been declared.

(Mr. Shamdasani who spoke after me had laid great stress on payment of this additional dividend).

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I strongly object to the following sentence written in the editorial of the "Times of India" of 18th instant:—

"It should be a matter of satisfaction to the shareholders that the management have been able to achieve at one stroke what the Government of India have so far been unable to do with all their committees."

The directors are not able to gauge the momentum of the feeling of resentment gathering strength among the poorly paid and over-worked Indian clerks and the subordinate Indian assistants.

The retrenchment sche is applied more to the poor clerk; his promotions are stopped, in some cases reduced to half and in some cases even to one-third. "The Burra Sahib" has got even this year his usual promotion of Rs. 50 while those low paid clerks have hardly got Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 4 and at most Rs. 5, and many nil. It can be seen that the "Burra ahib" will retrieve the amount retrenched as he will get the promotion of Rs. 50 next year also.

A retrenchment committee, which will be a body independent of the Management will be better able to judge the above injustice than a committee of the Central Board, who have adopted the retrenchment scheme as prepared by men, who, as indicated above, have a lion's share for themselves.—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER"

August 20.

## THE STERILISATION BILL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 17th instant, you published an extract from the "Manchester Guardian" on the proceedings in Parliament when leave for permission to introduce the Sterilisation Bill was refused. As the extract is likely to cause misconceptions as regards the causes as to why the Bill was proposed and its scope, I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following explanatory note in the next issue of your paper. The reported speech of Major Church while asking for leave to introduce the Bill is also rather misleading, as it reads more like an apology.

The Sterilisation Bill is not an "M. P.'s plan for an experiment" as your head-line stated but is the considered product of the Eugenics Society, London (of which I have the honour to be a member), to which belongs or with which is associated such eminent persons like Major Leonard Darwin, Lord Dawson, Mr. Bernard Shaw, Sir Bernard Mallet, Dean Inge and others. The Bill was prepared after many months of anxious consultation with medical and other scientific bodies all over the world and is meant only as an enabling measure, designed solely to clarify the ambiguous position of mental defectives who may not now be "legally capable of giving consent" to the operation, "even if willing," and especially of those who are too poor to pay for it. The Bill would enable them to be operated upon, either at their own or their guardians' request in public hospitals, while it leaves untouched the legality of sterilising with consent those who are "Compos Mentis." Certain legal authorities consider that now "even with the consent of such a subject," a sterilisation operation would be deemed to be "mayhem" in England, a very ancient Common Law offence, or alternatively the offence of maiming under the Offences against the Person Act. You will thus see the necessity for some such Bill, as referred to, to protect the race as well as the surgeon who performs the operation.

To guard against the indiscriminate performance of such operations by faddists, the Bill provided that permission for the same should be secured from a Judicial Authority (Specially nommnated by the Secretary of State) who should be satisfied that the person to be operated upon is mentally defective and that the operation would in no way adversely affect the health of the person. A point worth noting in this connection is the fact that the operation of sterilisation would not in any way impair the sexual functions (except procreation or child bearing) of the persons concerned.

In India, there is even a greater necessity for such a Bill as every one in this country marries irrespective of their fitness to bear the responsibilites of a married life in such matters as health, heredity or circumstances. The law regarding sterilisation of defectives in India is more or less the same as that in England. A high Government legal authority when consulted on the subject said: "Giving consent by a mentally defective person is legally not valid as it is a contradiction in terms. Even guardians cannot legally give permission for any operation unless such an operation is necessary "in the interests of the life of the person concerned." Motives of philanthropy will not save the Surgeon performing the operation from punishment."—Yours, etc.,

A. P. PILLAY.
Empire Automobiles Building,
Opp: Charni Road Station,
Bombay 4.

## AN AKOLA INCIDENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The report of the Akola correspondent of the "Hitavada" in regard to the alleged hooliganism by the Mussalmans near Kachchi mosque in connection with the presidential procession of the Hindu Mahasabha at Akola, published in the issue of the 13th instant contains certain gross misstatements of facts which I deem it my duty to correct. In fairness to the Mussalmans of this town, I feel sure that you will be good enough to publish these few lines in your esteemed journal.

I was my self present near the Karachi mosque on the 7th instant when the procession of the President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha was going past it and I make hold to assert that not a single stone was thrown by any Mussalman at the procession. The only incident that happened was to the following effect:—When the procession with music and in martial array reached the mosque, two Mussalmans who had no sticks even in their hands came out and requested the drummer of the band to stop music as it was prayer-time. When he refused to do so and the music began to be played these very Mussalmans turned towards the presidential carriage to appeal to Rao Bahadur Mahajani who was seated therein and who is on very intimate terms with certain Mussalmans of Akola, but the Police intervened and stopped them from proceeding towards the carriage of the President.

To magnify this minor incident into a veritable riot and call the Mussalmans hooligans and "mavalis" is exceedingly deplorable and cannot help the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMED UMAR KHAN.
Municipal Commissioner.
Akola.

## RATIONALISM & RELIGION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your correspondent a "Parsi", is under a misapprehension. The Rationalist Association of India is out to combat all beliefs and customs, that cannot stand the test of Reason and to create a tolerant mentality among the masses. Were your correspondent to study with some care the life and speeches and writings of Abraham Lincolm (to whom he refers)—he would find that "Father Abraham" was the greatest and most sincere of all Rationalists. He was no believer in "Redeemers" "man-saviours", etc. He was at war with all forms of religious orthodoxy, throughout his life. I agree with your correspondent; by all means "let us restore religion to its pristine purity.' Restore Zoroastrianism, Christianity, Hinduism and Islam to their "priestine purity", and what would be the result? The whole world would be convulsed, as it was never before. Gone would be the occupation of parasites, the Pharisees and the whole vast army of priests. I am assured that the real need of the Parsi community, is a fearless medium "for the dissemination of Truth." The thinking public have little conception of the extent, and the dept of the unrest, in this country, especially among the youths of the land, against this tyranny of the priests In political affairs, I have personally not the slightest objection for the Congress to be appointed as an intermediary between the Government and all the people of India, but there is something revolting at the thought, that I cannot approach the Almighty, except through an intermediary, in the form of an ignorant priest who claims that he can for a consideration, "square" the Lord of the Universe, and at all times, propitiate his anger by offering up a few ready made prayers, "by the sprinking of some "holy water", the adoring or worshipping a few holy hours, or a "sacred" bone, or by burning a few annas worth of sandal-wood, and so forth. In the "Statesman" I have just read of a famous Church in Belgium where millions of pilgrims go, and have gone for ages, to worship a small phial, supposed to contain a few drops of the blood that fell from the Cross, when Christ was crucified 2,000 years ago; and the "Times of India" a few days ago, published an article about the millions of gallons of the "milk" from Mary the "Mother of God", which has been distributed long ago among the Cathedrals all over the earth, and the cart-loads of the supposed "nails from the finger and toes of the Saviour": the incalculable quantity of the "fragments of the Cross"—enough, to "build a fleet of worships" and so forth. By all means, in the meantime, press for a return of every religion to its "pristine purity." That is an excellent first step.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. J.


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# BULL OR BLUFF?

## GOVERNOR LONG'S UTOPIA.

### Cotton Plantation To Be Banned.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

August is always a month of surprises in cotton and this year is no exception. The Bureau report on the 8th inst. was a great surprise. This was followed by the statement from the Federal Farm Board to destroy 1/3rd of the crop and now we have before a proposal by Governor Long of Texas, to pass a State Legislation banning cotton planting in the South in the coming year. This proposal was endarsed by the Cotton Conference. America produces about 15 million bales cotton crop annually and at present the supply is good enough to meet the requirements for two years. Cotton prices are going down and further declines are confidently expected when the new crop moves in large volume. Thus there are no buyers of cotton and the only source of strength lies either in oversold condition of market or accumulation of procrastinated buying orders. Cotton is without any friend. Both Farm Board and Co-ops have lost heavily in the last two seasons. They are still holding large quantities of cotton and there is no way left how to part with these holdings without further losses. It is an impossible position and attempts are made to pacify the feeling. These attempts have proved so far of no importance as some vital problems are lying behind such attempts Governor Long wishes to put a ban of cotton cultivation but such an action is likely to increase unemployment by millions in the United States of America. Several lacs of cultivators are directly interested in cotton cultivation and several lacs are engaged in the movement of cotton, ginning and pressing etc. Thus the ban will be utterly impracticable without any provision for this unemployment. In this connection it must be noted that the Southern States are called the richest provinces of the world only because of their cotton crops. Thus when there are no cotton crops, they are bound to be economically weak. It may be recalled that in last December, the Federal Farm Board in conjunction with Bankers started a propaganda reduce the cotton acreage by 25 per ctnt. but in effect the actual reauction was only 10 per cent. Large yield per acre is a nature's bounty to cotton growers and they have nothing to be afraid of lower prices. The help which the U. S. Government is offering to cotton growers is its encouraging.

If the American Government intends to safeguard the interest of it cotton growers, it must retrace its own steps and bring silver again as a currency reserve. This will increase the buying capacity of nearly half the population of the world who have been hit hard owing to drastic decline in the price of silver. This action must be followed by disarmament programme which will help European countries is balancing their budgets. Unless these two important questions are solved, there will be no end of the decline in cotton prices. Millions of dollars are wasted in the last two seasons but nature does not help the activities of the Federal Farm Board. In conclusion we have to pass through a period of nervousness in the next three months when seasonal selling is in far excess of buying.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, the unsettling factors being the favourable Liverpool cables on one side and the favourable weather on the other. The market closed at a rise of 13 to 17 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 20 pionts to 6.85c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 16 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 6.63.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 1 point. There was covering by shorts on the shortage of contracts, with some hedge selling near the close but covering and calling followed. The market closed steady at a rise of 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 4 points higher at 3.74 and sales amounted to 2000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures improved 2 points and Egyptian cotton prices advanced 5 to 4 points

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

On the New York Cotton Exchange this week cotton prices continued to decline, reflecting the belief that the crop has made better than average August progress and on expectations that prices will make new low records under the weight of the crop.

Liquidation or re-selling by buyers on last week's rallies has been coupled with fresh selling in anticipation of an increasing movement of the new crop and the possibility of an increase in the next Government figures on the indicated yield.

The declines brought in Trade buying and covering, but business tapered off on moderate advances.

Meanwhile, the technical position has strengthened by renewed selling and it is recalled that such general opinion as the present expectation of lower prices, during the height of the marketing season, is frequently discounted in an advance either through the creation of a large short interest or the accumulation of procrastinated buying orders. At the same time, bearish sentiment of late has been much in evidence.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 6.89 plus .18, lowest 6.73 plus .02.

N. Y. December highest 7.10 (12 noon), lowest 6.96 (11-51 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: New York cables, shorts covering. Trade bought. Too rainy.

Liverpool:—"Attach little importance to Governor Lang's proposal, however any serious discussion would cause temporary advance."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

12-26 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight continued rains in the Eastern belt and Texas Gulf Coast. Weather cool.

12-30 p.m.: Liverpool:—Scattered buying, trade fixing call sales, very little offering.

12-35 p.m.: New York cables:—Textile slightly more active. Cotton displaying resistance, hedge selling still light. Opinion unchanged.

Reuter's cable: New York market was nervous and irregular, the unsettling factors being the favourable Liverpool cables on the one hand and the favourable weather on the other.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) equal to 3.92.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 154 equal to 3.50.

Difference 42 pts. equal to Rs. 18.

New York May (close) 7.56 equal to 3.78

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 154 equal to 3.50.

Difference 28 pts. equal to Rs. 12.

Liverpool-New York:—

(At N. Y. close and Liverpool due) Oct. 45, May 28 (American points).

# AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 21.

| | Season to date | This week | Corresponding Season 1930-31 | Week 1930-31 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total in Sight (excluding linters) | 143 | 101 | 451 | 244 | bales. |
| Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters) | 751 | 75 | 103 | 74 | ,, |
| Exports from U. S. Ports | 120 | 62 | 190 | 109 | ,, |
| Of which to Japan | 41 | 13 | 18 | 14 | ,, |
| Of which to China | 27 | 19 | 5 | 1 | ,, |
| Of which to G. B. | 3 | 2 | 27 | 19 | ,, |
| Of which to Germany | 9 | 5 | 61 | 37 | ,, |
| Stock at New York | — | 229 | — | 238 | ,, |
| Stock at U. S. Ports | — | 2,727 | — | 1,721 | ,, |
| Stock at U. S. Interior Towns | — | 739 | — | 544 | ,, |
| World's Visible Supply | — | 6,879 | — | 5,270 | ,, |
| Of which American Cotton | — | 4,937 | — | 3,158 | ,, |
| Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters) | 432 | 149 | 385 | 142 | ,, |
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 88 | 50 | 365 | 204 | ,, |

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

# Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Our market ruled firm on reports of prospects in the Exchange Ratio. Yesterday business in Broach A./M. was done at Rs. 157 in private and to-day the market opened at Rs. 155/8 and improved to Rs. 156. At this level there were reports that there is no possibility of change in the Exchange Ratio at present. These reports induced heavy selling pressure and prices after declining to Rs. 153/8 rallied to Rs. 154.

Liverpool opened at a rise of 5 points and prices declined to Rs. 153/. Later on reports of a coalition Government in Great Britain and 9 points higher at Liverpool hardened prices to Rs. 155/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A. 140/8
Broach A./M. 155/8
Oomra D./J. 134/8
Bengal D./J. 120/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 24.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| August | 102.50 | —1.10 |
| November | 104.00 | —0.80 |
| February | 105.70 plus | 1.10 |

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

| | To-day | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Broach J/A. | 200 | 23,200 |

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

76 P. Crystal & Co. Dhangadhra 140
28 Volkart Bro.'s Jamnagar 127½
74 B. Karsandas Bercha 143
100 Nisho & Co. Bhavyadar 133 3/4

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Bengal 119 D./J.
Broach 154 A./May.
Broach 141 J./A.
Oomra 133 D./J.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 134 | 130 | 126 | 122 |
| Punjab | 132 | 128 | 124 | 120 |
| Raputana | 133 | 129 | 125 | 121 |
| Broach | 151 | 147 | 143 | 139 |
| S. D. | | | | |
| P. A. | 159 | 155 | 151 | 147 |
| K. V. | 153 | 149 | 145 | 141 |
| Dholera | 147 | 143 | 139 | 135 |
| Kalajin | 153 | 149 | 145 | 141 |
| Cutch | 159 | 155 | 151 | 149 |
| Surat | 206 | 202 | 198 | 194 |
| Navsari | 221 | 217 | 213 | 209 |
| Oomra No. 3 | 145 | 141 | 137 | 133 |
| C. P. No. 1 | 157 | 153 | 149 | 145 |
| C. P. No. 2 | 151 | 147 | 143 | 139 |

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

| | Sup. Fine | F.G. | Good. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal U.P. | 134 | 130 | 126 | 122 |
| M. G. Rajputana | 133 | 129 | 125 | 121 |
| M. G. Punjab | 132 | 128 | 124 | 120 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 141 | 137 | 133 | |
| M. G. Oomra No. 1 | 153 | 149 | 145 | |
| M. G. Oomra No. 2 | 147 | 143 | 139 | |
| M. G. Broach No. 2 | 151 | 147 | 143 | 139 |
| M. G. Surat | 206 | 202 | 198 | 194 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Since 1st Sept. 22-8-31. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 197 | 324,914 |
| Central India | | 339,135 |
| Barsi and Nagar | | 169,202 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 85,609 |
| Berar | 127 | 592,027 |
| Central Provinces | | 373,746 |
| Total Oomras | 234 | 1,884,633 |
| Dholera | | 201,350 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 93,552 |
| Rajputana | | 53,109 |
| Sind-Punjab | | 123,075 |
| Broach | | 302,969 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | | 93,166 |
| Westerns-Northerns | | 49,047 |
| Cocoanada | | 24 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 42,618 |
| Persian | | 1,380 |
| American | 2,050 | 140,296 |
| Egyptian and African | | 328,199 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | | 702 |
| Total | 2,284 | 3,394,122 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

| | 1st Sept. to 20th Aug. 22-8-31. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 275 | 597,656 |
| Japan and China | 846 | 1,865,635 |
| Coast Ports | | 25,718 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 221,894 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe. | | |
| China and Japan | | 32,332 |
| Total | 1,121 | 2,742,235 |

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, August 24.

Reports about the revision of the Exchange Ratio imported firmness. There was some selling by professional operators at the advance.

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mint Gold, Ready | 21 | 6 | 0 |
| Mint Gold, 1st Settlement | 21 | 6 | 6 |
| Mint Gold, 2nd " | 21 | 7 | 0 |
| Silver, Ready | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver, 1st Settlement | 43 | 12 | 0 |
| Silver, 2nd " | 43 | 13 | 0 |

# MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 Aug.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32. Aug./Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/8 Oct./Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B.C. Rate T T 278 3/4.
Banks Selling T. T. 278 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 910.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1|4.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 66-7/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 83 3/8
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|4.

CROSS RATES—

New York/London 4.85 7/8 2nd inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/2 11/16 24th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 7/16 22nd inst. Nom.
London/Paris 123. 95 22nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.84 22nd inst.
London/Switzerland 24.98 22nd inst.
London/Italy 92.90 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady Near, Weak Forward.
Gold £4-4-11 3/8 21st inst. £4-4-11 3/8 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 12 13/16 21st inst. 12 13/16 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 12 13/16 21st inst. 12 13/16 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 3/4 21st inst. 27 3/4 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 1/4 p.c. 21st inst. 4 1/4 p.c. 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 15/16 p.c. 21st inst. 4 15/16 p.c. 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Ratt 4-1/2 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 4 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of London Silver. Quiet. Steady. India bought. China sold.

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 24.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 57/15

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-6.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-6.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 69-8.

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-5.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-2.

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92/14

6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99|9.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/1

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 99/10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100-4.

6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 103/2

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 67-8.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 67-8.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 85-10.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—31st August settlement.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 57/15

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99/10

Tone of Market:—Shade steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

3 Months Discounts 4 1/4 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 4 15/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 p.c.
Call Money 4 p.c.
1 Month 4 3/4 p.c.
3 Months 4 3/4 p.c.
6 Months 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate.—7 p.c.

# TOO MUCH OF EVERYTHING EXCEPT CONFIDENCE.

## Ominous Financial Rumblings.

### OVERWHELMING POTENTIAL SUPPLY OF COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their weekly report issued to-day State that meanwhile the "crisis" remains an additional uncertainty in the outlook.

DESTROY THE PRODUCTION.

The near aproach of Octobers to 6-1/2 cents on Wednesday registered the lowest level touched since the year 1899. In fact the rapid succession of "new lows" in all commodities is becoming monotonous, and, interesting as the economic history of the last fifteen years may be in fifty or a hundred years time, one finds one's present proximity to its making somewhat depressing. The problem, as we have said before, is unique insomuch as there is too much of everything—except confidence. An abundance of food and cotton, yet men starve and cannot afford to buy clothes. As a cure the wiseacres say destroy what the earth has already produced and next year sow not so that there shall be no reaping. Do this so that gold, the metal which we, in our wisdom, have decreed as "wealth", will buy less food and less clothing. Even if they started at the other end of the equation and, insisting on the maintenance of the prestige of their precious gold, said instead of destroying your crops we will give you more gold so that against your big supply of crops we shall set free a big supply of gold there would still be a catch in it. There is no confidence and confidence is the beginning and end of constructive movement.

CRISIS REMAINS.

Over last week-end there were cable advices to the effect that deterioration was beginning to show and in any case the crop is late. Cotton on its own merits might have appreciated but for the ominous financial rumblings centred in Europe. It would have been impossible for the London discount market to escape repercussions from the German position. Furthermore, the recall by France from London a fortnight ago of loans which had in turn been passed on to Germany by London led to difficulties in the short term loan position which is still a subject under negotiation. Then, in the strange ways of Governments a Committee had been appointed to investigate something which to any onlooker was obvious—the necessity for an adjustment in the British National income and expenditure account. Quite why Governments with Ministers responsible to the Crown, and a not entirely unintelligent Civil Service should appoint a Commission or a Committee to do the work for which they are themselves paid is one of the minor mysteries of political life but the result of the Economy Committee's findings is a political crisis. Whatever may be the outcome of the present crisis, we place our faith not in Governments, either Socialist or Conservative, but in the sanity and ultimate power of the City of London. Nations are frequently great in spite of their Governments and with the present issue so essentially national rather than party in its broader aspects we do not doubt that public opinion will eventually be in full accord with drastic Government action to effect the economies so obviously necessary. Meanwhile, the "crisis" remains an additional uncertainty in the outlook.

BAN ON PRODUCTION.

The cotton market ended the week on a slightly better note. A proposal by Governor Long of Texas State to pass a State legislation banning cotton planting in the South in 1932, although difficult to accept as a serious proposition, was yet another indication of the thought being given to the problem in America. Sooner or later may be a workable idea might come into being. Furthermore, the obviousness of the fact that as crop movement broadens so will hedge selling increase has led to short selling in anticipation of such hedging. There is danger in such a position as it is indeed seldom that the cotton market or any other bread Futures market does the obvious. Messrs. Reuter in their weekly review of the New York market remark "The technical position has strengthened by renewed selling and it is recalled that such general opinion as the present expectation of lower prices during the height of the marketing season is frequently discounted in advance either through the creation of a large short interest or the accumulation of procrastainated buying orders".

Our own Agents wire:—

"Situation unchanged. Very small market. Crop news somewhat less favourable but potential supply obviously overwhelming. Farmers talk of not planting 1932 not taken seriously."

One can only agree that the potential supply is overwhelming but for sales a better basis might be available later in the month.

# STOCKS & SHARES.

## STRONG ON BETTER POLITICAL NEW

### Government Securities Firm

Bombay, August 24.

The share market opened strong on better political news stating that Mahatma has left to interview the Viceroy. Reports about the revision of Exchange ratio were also partly responsible for the opening firmness but later on this factor was believed unlikely. Fazul shares opened firm at Rs. 310 and advanced to Rs. 315 when there was some profit-taking. Bombay Dyeing Shares improved to Rs. 680. There was good enquiry for Century and Nagpur mill shares which advanced Rs. 10 to Rs. 206|2 and Rs. 305 respectively. Pearls and New Great shares also rose by Rs. 5. There

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, August 24.

Bombay Dyeing 676;80;77;81;80;
Century 203;2;8;
Colaba 76;77;73;
Crescent 48;
Fazul 312;8;14;12;12;
Indore 325;
Madhowji 12;
Nagpur 300;298;305;
New Great 106;110;
Pearl 176;73;76|;24
Simplex 45;46.
Swadeshi 236;41;40;
Burma 345;43;50;48;51.
Hydro 105;6;
Tram 100;
Deff; 286;
Ord. 16;18-4;19;16-12.
Bundi 12-6;
Indian 128;32;
Kathi Ord. 151;53.
Alcock 206;

was a big demand for Bombay Burma shares which closed at Rs. 351|4. Cement shares had a sympathetic effect. There was again some enquiry from investers for the Imperial Bank shares which firmed upto Rs. 880 and partly paid to Rs. 220.

The gilt-edged market ruled firm and 3-1|2 per cent paper after opening at Rs. 57|10 advanced to Rs. 58|2. 5 per cent 1945-55 paper ruled steady while other securities were neglected with limited enquiry. The Mysore Government has announced conversion on the loan due on November 1st. This loan which bears 7 per cent. interest is now quoted at Rs. 100|3. Other issues of the Mysore Government 3-1|2 per cent is quoted at Rs. 101|4 and 5 per cent 1955 is quoted at Rs. 95|6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **MILLS.** | | |
| | Bombay, Aug. 24. | |
| 100 | Ahm. Advance | 252-8 |
| 50 | Apollo | 1-0-0 |
| 10 | Bom. Cotton P. | 2-8 |
| 500 | Bom. Cotton | 95-0 |
| 250 | Bombay Dyeing | 680 |
| 250 | Bradbury P. | 127-8 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 135 |
| 100 | Century | 208-2 |
| 500 | Central India P | 403-13 |
| 100 | Central India | 305 |
| 100 | Colaba | 76-14 |
| 100 | Coorla | 115 |
| 100 | Crescent | 48-12 |
| 250 | Currim. | 50 |
| 250 | David | 80 |
| 250 | Dawn | 480 |
| 200 | Ed. Sassoon | 40 |
| 1 | E. D. Sassoon D. | 0.3-3 |
| 100 | Elphinstone P. | 20 |
| 100 | Elphinstone | 2-6 |
| 250 | Fazulbhoy | 313-2 |
| 100 | Finlay | 65-0 |
| 1000 | Framji Petit | 150 |
| 100 | Gokak | 88-12 |
| 1000 | Hindustan | 1290 |
| 100 | Indore-Malwa | 325 |
| 250 | Jamshed | 3-0 |
| 50 | Kasturchand | 7-4 |
| 100 | Khatau | 70 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 11-4 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 690 |
| 100 | Madhowji | 12-8 |
| 250 | Madras United | 260 |
| 1000 | Maneckji Petit | 700 |
| 100 | Meyer Sassoon | 35 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 350 |
| 50 | Mysore | 95 |
| 200 | New Great P. | 130 |
| 200 | New Great | 110 |
| 100 | New City | 50 |
| 250 | Pabani | 100 |
| 250 | Pearl | 174-6 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 270 |
| 10 | Premier | 1-0 |
| 100 | Shapurji | 6 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 1620 |
| 250 | Simplex | 46-4 |
| 100 | Swan | 65-0 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 240 |
| 25 | Tata P. | 15 |
| 25 | Tata | 19-6 |
| 500 | Vishnu P. | 577-8 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1265-0 |
| 1000 | Western | 685 |
| **BANKS.** | | |
| 100-50 | Baroda | 64 |
| 50-25 | Central | 14-2 |
| £10-5 | Eastern | 65-12 |
| 500 | Imperial | 880 |
| 500-125 | Imperial Cent. | 220 |
| 100-50 | India | 74-8 |
| 5 | Union | 3-0-0 |
| **CEMENT.** | | |
| 10 | Bundi | 12-6 |
| 70 | Gwalior | 58 |
| 250 | Indian | 132-8 |
| 100 | Katni 1st P. | 103-8 |
| 100 | Katni 2nd P. | 106-4 |
| 40 | Katni Def. | 610 |
| 100 | Katni | 153-12 |
| 10 | Punjab P. | 8-8 |
| 10 | Punjab | 8-8 |
| 100 | Shahabad | 148-12 |
| **INSURANCE.** | | |
| 10 | Jupiter P. | 7-8 |
| 15 | Jupiter | 6-13 |
| 15 | New India | 15-4 |
| 200-100 | Oriental | 1600 |
| 10 | Vulcan | 4-12 |
| **ELECTRIC.** | | |
| 100 | Ahmedabad | 99-6 |
| 1000 | Andhra Val. P. | 976-4 |
| 1000 | Andhra Valley | 547-8 |
| 50 | Bom. Tratm P. | 61-8 |
| 50 | Bom. Tram | 100 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro P. | 103-2 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 106-4 |
| 1000 | Tata Power P. | 1095 |
| 1000 | Tata Pawer | 375-10 |
| **RAILWAYS.** | | |
| 500 | Ahm. Prantij | 722-8 |
| 100 | Amritsar Patti | 100 |
| 100 | Central Province | 70-8 |
| 100 | Dho. Barramati | 85 |
| 100 | Guzrat | 39-8 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 50 |
| 500 | Tapti Valley | 560 |
| **MINING.** | | |
| 10 | Central India | 0-8 |
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 11-8 |
| 150 | Tata Steel 1 P. | 117-8 |
| 100 | Tata Steel 2 P. | 37-12 |
| 30 | Tata Steel D. | 286-4 |
| 75 | Tata Steel | 18-14 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | |
| 100 | Alcock | 206-4 |
| 250 | Bom. Steam P. | 200-0 |
| 250 | Bom. Steam | 169-8 |
| 50 | Bom. Telephone | 37 |
| 8s. | Brit. B. Petrol | 2-9-6 |
| 125 | Bom. Burma Old | 351-4 |
| 50 | Bom. Burma New | 118-12 |
| 100 | Ind Bleaching | 127-8 |
| 15 | Scindia | 5-7-6 |
| 100 | Ind. Bleaching | 130 |
| 5 p.c. | 1945-55 Tax Free | 99-11-0 |
| 3-1/2 p.c. | Govt. Paper | 53-1-0 |

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1931.

## Gloomy Outlook For Bombay's Trade

—:o:—

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SHOW A HEAVY DECLINE

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

The aggregate value of the Foreign Trade of Bombay—the imports and exports—for the month of July, 1931, amounted to Rs. 8.28 Crores, showing a fall of Rs. 1.89 Crores or over 18 per cent, as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year, or of Rs. 5.39 Crores, or over 39 per cent, as compared with those for the corresponding month in 1929. This fall is due to the smaller arrivals of both merchandise and treasure and to the reduced shipments of Indian produce. The exports of treasure, however, showed an appreciable improvement.

HEAVY FALL IN IMPORTS.

The imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 3.96 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 37.79 Lakhs, or nearly 9 per cent over the figures for July 1930 and of Rs. 2.49 Crores or over 38 per cent. over those for the same month in 1929. The fall of Rs. 37.79 lakhs is due chiefly to the smaller arrivals of such (—11,342 Tons and —Rs. 15.64 Lakhs), raw cotton (—Rs. 13.89 Lakhs, although the quantity imported was larger by 830 tons), machinery and millworks (—6.8 Lakhs), metals and ores (—Rs. 6.78 Lakhs), wheat (—2890 Tons and —Rs. 3.47 lakhs), provinsions and oilbanstores (—Rs. 3.23 Lakhs), mineral oils (—3-1/4 Million Gallons and —Rs. 3.19 Lakhs) and cotton coloured piecegoods (—Rs. 2.79 Lakhs, though the quanthity imoorted was larger by a quarter Million yards.). On the other hand there were noticeable increases in the arrivals of artificial silk, piecegoods (plus 4-1/2 Million yards and Rs. 12.35 Lakhs), silk manufactures (plus Rs. 8.45 Lakhs), motor cars including motor wagons, cycles and parts there of (plus Rs. 6.01 Lakhs), other manufactures of cotton (plus Rs. 3.75 Lakhs), and cotton grey piecegoods (plus over two million yards and plus Rs. 1.94 Lakhs).

The imports of gold fell by Rs. 45.56 Lakhs and Rs. 60.29 Lakhs to Rs. 8.38 Lakhs and those of silver by Rs. 45.19 Lakhs and Rs. 39.91 Lakhs to Rs. 20.12 Lakhs.

The total collections of the import duty amounted to Rs. 83,97.332 (of which 9,51,624 represented the duty on articles of luxury), as against Rs. 83,45,920 in Puly 1930 and Rs. 78,45,659 in June 1931.

EXPORT FOLLOWS SUIT.

The exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 2.75 Crores as against Rs. 4.36 Crores in the same month last year, and Rs. 5.47 Crores in July 1929, showing a fall of Rs. 1.61 Crores or nearly 37 per cent and of Rs. 2.72 Crores, or nearly 50 per cent respectively. The fall of Rs. 1.61 Crores is mainly due to the smaller shipments of raw cotton (—9275 Tons and —Rs. 1.02 Crores), seeds (—Rs. 10.96 Lakhs, though the quantity shipped was larger by 1,632 Tons), hides and skins raw and tanned (—Rs. 8.4 Lakhs) manganese ore (—28,045 Tons and —Rs. 7.7 Lakhs) raw wool (—1/2 Million lb. and —Rs. 6.84 Lakhs), and cotton manufactures (—6.58 Lakhs). The exports of gold amounted to Rs. 42.67 Lakhs against nil and those of silver Rs. 58.78 Lakhs against one lakh and Rs. 10.25 Lakhs during the month of July 1930 and 1929 respectively.

RE-EXPORT SLIGHTLY BETTER

The re-export of foreign merchandise increased by Rs. 64.250 to Rs. 23.82 but decreased by Rs. 9.85 Lakhs as compared with the figures for July 1930 and 1929 respectively.

The trade statistics for the four months of the financial year 1931/32 show a fall of Rs. 10.51 Crores, or nearly 34 per cent, in imports, as compared with the figures for the corresponding months for the previous year, or of Rs. 15.19 Crores or 42 per cent, as compared with those fo the same period for the year 1929/30. The exports also contracted by Rs. 6 15 Crores or 28 per cent and by Rs. 12.69 Crores or 45 per cent as compared with the figures for the corresponding months of 1930/31 and 1929/30 respectively. The imports of gold were valued at Rs. 43.86 Lakhs against Rs. 5.23 Crores and Rs. 3.72 Crores respectively during the corresponding months of the years 1930/31 and 1929/30; while those of silver amounted to Rs. 92.8 Lakhs as against 3.97 lakhs and Rs. 3 crores respectively. The imports of merchandise also declined by Rs. 2.66 crores and Rs. 9.81 crores respectively to Rs. 19.26 crores.

The fall of Rs. 2.66 Crores as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1930/31 is due chiefly of smaller arrivals of cotton piecegoods (—nearly 48 Million yards and —Rs. 1.58 Crores), metals and ores (—Rs. 69.47 Lakhs), machinery and millworks (—Rs. 25.18 Lakhs), sugar (—6.632 tons and —Rs. 23.03 lakhs), mineral oils (—over 4-1/2 million gallons and —Rs. 22.23 lakhs), and silk raw and manufactured (—Rs. 21.42 lakhs). The imports of raw cotton, on the other hand, showed a noticeable increase of Rs. 24,845 Tons in quantity and of Rs. 1.78 Crores in value and those artificial silk yarn of over 2 Million lb. in quantity and 19.47 Lakhs in value.

The exports of gold amounted to Rs. 1.07 Crores as against Rs. 1.010 and Rs. 36,176 respectively during the corresponding months of 1930/31 and 1929/30 respectively and those of silver to Rs. 59.26 Lakhs against Rs. 24.48 Lakhs and Rs. 22.2 Lakhs respectively. The Shipments of Indian produce amounted to Rs. 12.88 Crores, showing a fall of 7.35 crores and of Rs. 13.45 crores respectively as compared with the figures for the corresponding months of 1930/31 and 1929/30. The fall of Rs. 7.35 Crores is accounted for mainly by the smaller shipments of raw cotton (—26,720 Tons and —Rs. 5.08 crores), seeds (—Rs. 68.5 lakhs), though the quantity shipped was larger by 5,326 Tons, hides and skins, raw and tanned, (—Rs. 31.26 Lakhs), manganese ore (—83,323 tons and —Rs. 25.37 Lakhs), cotton manufactures (—Rs. 19.71 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (—over 3/4 Million lb. and —Rs. 16.96 Lakhs.)

Re-Exports of foreign merchandise receeded by Rs. 27.37 lakhs and Rs. 67.37 Lakhs respectively to Rs. 98.59 Lakhs.—A. P.

## BENGAL LOYALISTS WAIT ON GOVERNOR.

### Ask Him To Penalise Calcutta Corporation.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Following the meeting of citizens at Dalhousie Institute on 29th July, a deputation of influential Europeans and Indians met the Governor to-day and urged drastic action by the Government in regard to terrorism and offered all help and support for such action. The deputation also urged control of the Calcutta Corporation, dealing with seditious propaganda in schools and further control of the press.

ACTION AGAINST CORPORATION

The Governor declared that if a 'prima facie' case was made out against the Corporation, the Government would take action, adding that at present they were examining its legal powers. They were also investigating the question of propaganda in schools, but there were inherent difficulties which it was impossible to circumvent merely by changing the law.

He declined to make a statement on the present political situation, which was so fluid that utterances were outdated within a few hours. He concluded: "Government are much alive to their responsibilities and will take prompt action to deal with any eventualities."—A. P.

## BOYCOTT OF ANTI-NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPAINES

(From Our Correspondent).

JUNAGAD, Aug. 22.

The Free Insurance Vigilance Committee has declared boycott of certain companies. Kathiawar Provident Fund Company of Rajkot and Saurastic Mutual Benefit company of Junagarh are on the boycott list. Propaganda against the efforts of foreign insurance companies is essential. The Kathiawar Sewa Mandal of Dhrangadhra is doing effective work in this connection.

## BEACH PYAMA BAN RAISED.

### Hundreds Of Girls Invade Pier

SOUTHEND.

Southend has changed.

Twelve months ago the "Daily Herald" published the story of how a boatload of girls in beach pyjamas was turned away from Southend Pier because a pier official objected to their costumes.

To-day I met the leader of that party, Miss Cecelia Boyd, a young school-teacher, who lives at Camberwell, S. E.

She was on Southend Pier arrayed in a gaily coloured suit of beach pyjamas, the jumper being of the backless variety.

"I haven't seen the old man who turned us off last year," said Miss Boyd, "but I am afraid he must be having a nasty shock this summer. Why, I have seen hundreds of girls on the pier in pyjamas this week and nobody has spoken to them about being indecently clad."

Lt.-Commander J. C. Johnson, Southend's new piermaster, later said to me, "I don't object to beach costumes or beach pyjamas at all.

"All we ask is that people who come on the pier shall behave with a certain amount of decorum and shall be reasonably clad."—"Daily Herald."

## LANGUAGE PUZZLES FOR BUSINESSMEN.

### Irish & Welsh Put Ban On English.

"We are going to force English business firms to pay as much attention to the study of Welsh by their employees as to the study of French or German."

So declared a member of the Welsh Nationalist Party.

"Why should there not be Welsh correspondents on every staff?" he asked.

Thus a new language problem is facing the English business people. Not only the Welsh, but the Irish also, are insisting on reviving the use of their native language.

When the Welsh Nationalist Party was formed recently members vowed that they would sternly resist the domination of the English language and use their native Welsh at all times.

Enthusiasts have carried this resolve to the extent of sending business documents in Welsh to England, and large firms in North Wales are supporting the movement for the rehabilitation of the language.

Even the most technical letters are being written in Welsh.

This sudden flouting of business English, the dismissal of "Yours of the 18th ult.," and "In answer may I respectfully beg to point out," has caused upraised eyebrows and murmurs of distress in scores of offices throughout England.—"Daily Herald."

## Ajmer Navjawans On Trial

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, Aug. 21.

Mr. Syed Rzami, the President of the Provincial Naujawan Bharat Sabha and Sjt. Raghubir Singh, General Secretary, were arrested on the 19th inst., under section 108, I.P.C. The case came for hearing in the court of the 1st. Class Magistrate. The defence is lead by Mirza Abdul Quadir Beg, and Mr. A. A. Zubery and Mr. Radhey Lal Vakil, Seyed Abbas Ali, a leading local merchant has stood bail for both the accused. The next date of the hearing has been fixed for the 27th instant.

A huge pubic meeting was held last night. Sjt. Arjun Lal Sethi, being one of the speakers. Syed Razmi made a forvent appeal to the young generation to organise a dyanamic mass action for the achivement of complete National Independence, which formed their immediate object.

### REVOLUTIONARY POSTER.

A CHALLENGE TO ARREST THE AUTHORS.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 24.

On Sunday morning a poster advertising the inauguration of the revolutionary party in Cawnpore was found posted on an electric standard near Generalganj Post Office. The poster announced the existence of 205 live bombs. An open challenge was thrown out to the Government to arrest the authors of the poster.

Rai Sahib Shambhunath, C.I.D., immediately came and removed the poster and dispersed the crowd gathered there.—A.P.

## MR. JINNAH'S REPLY TO MR BARKAT ALI

—:o:—

### Question Of The Electorate

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

In a statement to the Press Mr. M. A. Jinnah says:—

Mr. Barkat Ali, Advocate, Lahore, in a press statement has gone fundamentally wrong when he says that two of my amendments before the Convention at Calcutta in 1928 laid down "that in the event of adult franchise not being established such franchise shall be fixed as will reproduce in the voting register the proportion of the various communities in the population. The amendment with regard to the Punjab and Bengal moved by me at the Convention to which he refers and upon which the whole of his argument is based was as follows:

"That in the Punjab and Bengal in the event of adult suffrage not being established there should be reservation of seats for the (Mussalmans) on the population basis for ten years subject to a re-examination after that period but they shall have no right to contest additional seats".

I will ask Mr. Barkat Ali to refer to the official record and he will find that I am right.

CONGRESS FORMULA.

The formula now suggested by the Congress recently at Bombay namely, that in the event of adult franchise not being established such franchise shall be fixed as will reproduce in the voting register the proportion of the various communities in the population was never suggested by anybody at the Convention, but before the Nehru Report was published this suggestion was made by some people but both the Congress and the Nehru Committee considered it not only vicious but impracticable and it was at no time seriously entertained by any section or any party.

As to the one-third representation in the Central Legislature, Mr. Barkat Ali says that the Working Committee can easily concede it and proceeds further that even in the scheme they propose, the Muslims will probably get one-third representation. Mr. Barkat Ali is under the delusion that the Congress formula concedes one-third in the Centre. The whole of the argument therefore which is based on wrong facts by Mr. Barkat Ali falls to the ground, namely that I myself moved the amendment which he attributes to me, which is not a fact, and he assumes wrongly that they are now conceded.—A. P.

## PROGRESSIVE KHOJA YOUTH.

### Agency Authorities Return Confiscated Papers To Congress

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 22.

The Khoja youths are working enthusiastically to make the ensuing conference a success. The Khoja, youth of Bhadli and Vinchu have published pamphlets favouring the move towards reform. There is opposition of elders and Khoja Council. But support for the reform movement is increasing day by day.

The Agency authorities have after all returned all papers of the Congress that were confiscated during the civil disobedience movement.

## King Sees His Son In Nursing Home.

LONDON, August 23.

The King visited the Duke of Gloucester in the Nursing Home, and spent an hour with him. The Duke whose condition is satisfactory, is expected to leave the Nursing Home in a fortnight.—Reuter.

## HOBBS DECIDES TO WINTER IN INDIA

### Invitation From Maharaj Kumar Of Vizianagram.

SIMLA, August 21.

It is almost certain now that Hobbs accompanied by Mrs. Hobbs, will arrive in India early in the cold weather. The probability was conveyed in a previous message, based on a letter from a Northern India cricketer who had discussed the matter with Hobbs at the Oval.

Hobbs has cabled accepting an invitation from the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, of whom he and Sutcliffe were guests last cold weather, and it is understood that he will be co-opted to the selection committee appointed by the Cricket Control Board to choose an Indian team for the next year's tour in England, and that, when the team is finally chosen, he will give them one month's intensive coaching, probably at Benares.

FULFILLING OBLIGATIONS.

This presupposes that the tour will take place, and certainly the attitude in some cricket centres has been rather discouraging, but I understand that the preponderating opinion on the Cricket Control Board is that, having entered into certain obligations with the M.C.C. they must be fulfilled, that otherwise the labours of those who have been trying to secure India a footing in international cricket will be put back by several years, apart from the possibility of alienating the sympathies of the M.C.C., who have consistently endeavoured to stimulate and support the growth of cricket in India.

So despite discouragement, the arrangements are going forward, and various people have already submitted provisional lists of players for the trials which are to be held in India during the coming winter and these are now being scrutinised by the selectors.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The financial arrangements are well advanced and passages have been provisionally booked, while the fixture list is now practically complete, only one county being unable to find a gap in a lengthy programme. There are incidentally, seven one-day matches for the tour, mainly with teams, which can claim some connection with India.

"DULEEP'S" POSITION.

The question of captaincy can not yet be decided, but three names are being considered. Tentative inquiries have been made in regard to the participation of Duleepsinhji and it appers that his captaincy of Sussex will hardly permit him to play regularly, though he may be included in one or two matches. It appears that he may require special sanction from the M.C.C. to play in the one "Test" match allotted to India at Lord's in June, but, with possible exception, he is fully qualified to play for India in all matches without sacrificing any of his English qualifications.

That he will play against India in the "Test" match is most improbable, but it will be interesting to see if D.R. Jardine captains England at Lord's for, by birth and residence, he is presumably qualified for India, like other famous cricketing families, such as the Guises, Raikes and Ashtons.—"Civil & Military Gazette."

## EGYPT TO TAX FOREIGNERS

### Monopoly Grants Contemplated.

CAIRO,

Taxation of foreigners and the abolition of capitulations (rights of foreigners to be tried in own courts, etc.), are two of the latest war-cries of the Egyptian Govvernent.

Sidky Pasha (the Premier) desperately needs money, and planes a wholesale distribution of monopolies on mediaeval lines. But even this would be insufficient now.

"Alshaab," a Government organ, appeals for the co-operation of all parties in the National Congress which would afford the Government an opportunity to impose taxation on foreign capital and open up the question of total abolition of the capitulations.

The Government is afraid to tackle reducing official salaries, which are ruining the country.—"Daily Herald."

## *BURMA GOVERNMENT'S BELATED GRACE.*

—:o:—

### *Notification Against G. C. B. A. Withdrawn.*

U. MAUNG MAUNG JI'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS

(From A Correspondent.)

RANGOON, August 18.

In the course of recent discussions regarding the present political situation in Burma between Mr. Leach, Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma and U Maung Maung Ji it was suggested that one of the important aids to peace would be the withdrawal of the Notification which had declared U Soe Thein's G.C.B.A. unlawful. It was felt that such withdrawal would be facilitated it the Government could be assured of the non-violent character of the organisation of which U Soe Thein was the head. It was then pointed out that there was nothing to prove that U Soe Thein's G.C.B.A. was guilty of the charges under which it was declared unlawful. At the same time, there could be no objection to U Soe Thein reiterating the non-violent nature of the activities of his G.C.B.A.

VISIT TO U. SOE THEIN.

As efforts to establish direct contact with U Soe Thein and Government failed owing to the ill-health of U Soe Thein, U Maung Maung Ji left for Yenangyaung on the 7th instant with the following letter from U Chit Hlaing addressed to U Soe Thein dated 7th August 1931, Rangoon:—

"It appears from two long interviews, which Mr. Leach, the Chief Secretary, had with U Maung Maung Ji that the Government are now repenting of the step they took in declaring your G.C.B.A. illegal. They seeem to have taken the step of notifying them as illegal bodies on the erroneous ground that it was directly or indirectly responsible for a major or minor section of the rebels' activities. We, who have been identified with the work of the G.C.B.A. for many a long year, know full well that violence in any form is in utter contravention of our religious beliefs, and any auspicion of G.C.B.A. being mixed up with rebellion can only arise out of misleading reports. Nevertheless, as I have stated before, the present position is that the Government are prepared to cancel the notification if they were assured that the ground upon which it was promulgated had no justification whatsoever. However, the Government, naturally, in a sense, expect that they should be set at ease on this score, howsoever, unfounded, be their suspicion in this regard.

U Maung Maung Ji, who is going to Yenangyaung to negotiate details with you, will tell you more about the interviews, I can only hope that his efforts undertaken at great personal inconvenience but wholly in the interest of universal peace in our land, will meet with the success they so well deserve."

G.C.B.A. EMPHASISES NON-VIOLENCE.

To the above letter U Soe Thein sent the following reply dated 9th August 1931, Yenangyaung:—

"I am in receipt of your letter of 7th August 1931 and agree with your remarks regarding the attitude the Government of Burma had taken towards our G.C.B.A. I have no doubt in my mind that the step taken by the Government must have been based upon isolated instance, for which, I as President of the G.C.B.A. cannot be held responsible and which cannot in any way associate our organisations with violent activities. I agree with you that violence of any kind is not in tune with the precepts of our religion and will, therefore, be glad to see an era of peace restored soon.

I highly appreciate the delicate task so freadily and unselfishly undertaken by U Maung Ji of negotiation between the Government of Burma and our G.C.B.A Let me hope that his unselfish efforts in the ause of peace will bear fruit before long."

On his return from Yenangyaung U Maung Maung Ji had further negotiations with Mr. Leach, the Chief Secretary in terms of his discussions with U Soe Thein and he forwarded the following letter to the Chief Secretary, dated 15th August 1931, Rangoon:—

"With reference to our conversations regarding the withdrawal of the Notification declaring U Soe Thein's General Council of Burmese Associations unlawful. I am glad to inform you that I have just received a telegram from U Soe Thein to say that he agrees to accept Government offer to withdraw the Notification against his General Council of Burmese Associations and is willing to reiterate his adhesion to constitutional methods."

U Soe Thein hopes that Government will, as you were good enough to communicate to me, now take steps to ask their Officers to institute immedite enquiries with a view to withdraw the Notifications against the district, village and other associations affiliated to U Soe Thein's General Council of Burmese Associations against whom a charge of active or direct participation in rebellion cannot be proved."

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL.

In reply to the above Mr. Leach wrote to U Maung Maung Ji as follows dated 15th August 1931, Rangoon:—

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th August and to say that a Notification and a Press Communique, the draft of which you have seen, will be sent for immediate publication and that local officers in the districts concerned will be asked to institute enquiries concerning the local "athins" which were declared unlawful associations at the same time as the main G.C.B.A. with a view to withdrawing the Notifications against such as do not appear to have taken any active part or direct participation in the rebellion.

## AMERICAN TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPOINSHIP.

### Mrs. Wills-Moody Wins.

LONDON, August 23.

Forest Hills.—Mrs. Wills-Moody won the American Tennis Singles Championship beating the English Woman Mrs. Whittingstall in the final 6|4, 6|1.—Reuter.

## NEW HUNGARIAN CABINET.

### Count Karolyi As Premier.

LONDON, August 23.

Budapest.—Count Julius Karolyi, at the request of the Regent, resumed the attempt to form the Ministry, this time successfully. The new Cabinet includes Karolyi as Premier and provisional Minister of Finance and Doctor Louis Walko as Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

## BHAVNAGAR NOTES

### States People's Week Propaganda

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 22.

The students of Samaldas College held a social gathering it was a successful one. "Dhruwaswamini Devi" a play by Sjt. Kanaiyalal Munshi was staged. Prizes were distributed.

A new tax on bicycles is levied by the State at 8 annas as annual fee.

The propaganda of States Peoples Week is going one. Sjt. Balvantral and Sjt. Manishankar are to come here for propaganda purposes as well as for clearing certain misunderstandings that have arisen.

Great discontent prevails here about Dhrangadhra State's attitude towards the Kathiawar Political Conference and one is surprised to learn of its embargo on the session at the last moment. It has now become an All-Kathiawar problem.

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